THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, member for Birmingham, in an extra-Parliamentary speech, described the present Government of England as "the most revolutionary Government we had had during the present century." He said:

"They had changed the title of the Sovereign, had extended the prerogative of the Queen, had lessened the influence and the dignity of Parliament, had gagged the Press in India, had reversed the policy of generations of Indian statesmen, had kept three continents in hot water, had disorganized the finances of two empires, and had turned surplus of six millions into deficit of the like amount. When in Dublin the other day Sir Stafford Northcote, thought it a kindly and courteous thing to taunt the Irish tenants with being animated as a class by the sentiment, "Base is the slave that pays." The Irish tenants might say to him, "Who set us the example?" The paymaster of the richest empire of the world postponed his debts, and left them to his successors.

As to the defence which had been made by Mr. Cross on the policy of the Government, there was a time when the Government took a bolder tone in defence of mischievous activity abroad and masterly inactivity at home, when they justified their extravagant ambition, and when no enterprise was too great for them. Even the Prime Minister no longer blustered as once he did. He went down to Aylesbury and babbled of green fields. He used to talk of three campaigns; he now prattled of three profits.

Everything these men touched turned to folly in their hands. Their path was strewed with the wrecks of their policy. It was not often that confusion so rapidly and so completely waited upon ignorance and presumption. When men were so persistently unlucky, it was time that the cards were taken out of their hands. But if they were prepared to turn them out, were they prepared with an alternative policy? He thought they were."

Mr. Chamberlain added that the Liberals were prepared to reverse the policy of the Conservatives. He is a rising statesman.

THE PIONEER thus delivers itself on the new Civil Service Rules:

But what is the promise of the arrangement as it stands? The new rules, after all, are merely permissive; they cannot be more than this, and they permit the Government to do, what it would have been very willing to do, and was amply permitted to do by the previous law as it has for years. This has been the history of each step in the movements toward bringing into the administration a larger infusion of native blood.

The "history of each step" is that the law has remained a dead letter, and perhaps the Government means that it should remain so. The *Pioneer* talks of men being unfit. Have they been tried? Why condemn them without giving them a trial?

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the above journal thus characterizes Lord Salisbury's Manchester speech on the Indian Cotton Duties:

Lord Salisbury believes the Manchester agitation in favour of total remission will be ultimately successful, and he advises those who are interested in the question to put all the pressure they can upon the Government. All this is rather curious; but let those of your readers who form an opinion upon it remember that we are on the eve of a general election, and that the Lancashire vote is the great prize of party warfare. In this view we may assess Lord Salisbury's speech at its true value. It is simply a flagrant piece of electioneering.

But what is electioneering sport to English ministers is death to poor Indian tax-payers.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner:

A specimen has been received in India of the United States "Refunding certificate," which in form and general design somewhat resembles a currency note. It bears a number and date, and its value, ten dollars, with the words "This certifies that the sum of ten dollars has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States under Act of February 26th, 1879." The terms on which these certificates are issued are imprinted on them as follows:—"Convertible with accrued interest at 4 per cent. per annum into 4 per cent. bonds of the United States issued under the Acts of July 14th 1870, and January 20th, 1871, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Washington D. C. in sums of $ 50, or multiples thereof." On the back of the certificate it is stated that "interest on this note will accrue as follows: For each 9 days or 1-10th of a quarter, one cent.; for each quarter year, ten cents; for each entire year forty cents." It has been suggested that it would be possible in India to raise a good deal of money locally by the issue of some such notes, making the interest on each payable at one or other of our district Treasuries, or even Sub-Treasuries. The desirability of inducing the masses to invest their savings in Government Securities of some description has often been pointed out to the Government, who would be glad to devise some plan to this end, if it could be done without disturbing and vexing the money market proper. Doubts have been expressed as to whether certificates bearing interest similar to these American certificates would be taken upon much in India. It is also objected to the introduction of such a plan that a great deal has already been done to attract the savings of the people into the coffers of Government by the opening of Savings Banks, by the reduction of the minimum amount of Government Promissory Notes from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100, and by the issue of local loans for provincial public works; and it is feared that any further movement in the same direction at the present time might not be successful. A plan of this sort requires ventilation and discussion; it may contain a germ which only requires development to render it applicable. If it is found to work well in America, it might admit of adoption in India, if the opinions of financial and commercial authorities were favorable to it.

ADVICES received from the Cape, via Maderia, state that a proclamation has been issued to the inhabitants of the Transvaal announcing that the country will for ever remain under the authority of the British Crown. The settlement of Zululand and Transvaal affairs are both viewed with extreme disfavour by the Colonial party.

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard* states that the Russian officers who are responsible for the recent defeat by the Turkomans at Geok Tepe have reported to the authorities at St. Petersburg that their repulse is due to an English officer, Captain Butler, who went from India in disguise a year or two ago, furnished the Turkomans with breech-loaders, and taught them how to construct eathworks, and how to employ infantry in the field.

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

THE PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION, London, has issued a pamphlet upon "the Afghan Question," being essays written by Colonel Malleson and Mr. D. C. Boulger, accompanied by an introduction and a map.

THE COMMON Council of the City of London recently discussed, at a special meeting, certain malpractices in the Corporation. From a report of a Committee which has been sitting for more than three months, it appears that in the Remembrancer's Department of the City Corporation there has been going on for some time a system of "commissions," whereby the clerks reaped a handsome profit out of work done for the department. All sorts and conditions of people have been made to pay toll in this way. The Corporation, after remaining in blissful ignorance of the practice for sometime, have suddenly become convinced of its enormity, and they are taking vigorous steps to suppress it. Is there anything like this known in the Calcutta Corporation?

OF THE PRESIDENT of the French Republic a writer in *Truth* says:

Justum et tenacem propositi virum, M. Grevy's admirers pronounce him; which enemies are careful to translate "obstinate as a mule." He has a very stiff sense of his dignity too; his resignation of the Speakership in 1873 being virtually due to the fact that a Conservative deputy had been pert to him, and the majority had declined absolutely to annihilate the offender. But he is far above the idea of maintaining his prestige by a lavish expenditure or by the assumption of Imperial state. He never kept a carriage till he became President of the Republic; and even now his household is organised on a much humbler scale than that of Marshal MacMahon, and I am afraid too, that M. Grevy has abandoned the kingly practice of going every Sunday to church. But here is a perfectly authentic anecdote, which throws more light on the man's character than any I have ever heard. It certainly shows that M Grevy is true to himself, even as he has never been false to any man. Unlike most official Frenchmen, he believes enough in his own country to invest in her Funds, and the other day went to the Bank of France to receive his dividends. He was already President of the Republic, yet he quietly placed himself in the *queue* and waited his turn, sandwiched between a petty *employé* and a greengrocer's wife. Suddenly a high official of the Bank espied him, but was scarcely able to believe his own eyes, and when he did, almost fainted with horror. The President was forthwith accosted with all honours and bidden to quit the *queue*, that his money might be paid him at once. "Many thanks," he answered, "but I really don't mind waiting." And the Chief Magistrate of the Republic—a true Liberal in every good sense of that word—quietly bided his time. The humblest citizen was not to lose a moment of time on his account.

We commend this anecdote to our Indian Bahadurs.

A NEW instrument of destruction has just been submitted to the French Government. This is the Lamarre fireball, which practically abolishes the existence of night as a cover for military works. It is a projectile which can be shot to the distance of an ordinary cannon-ball. On arriving at its destination, in the midst of an enemy's camp, it begins to burn with a steady, brilliant light, Illuminating the country around. While throwing its rays on the camp of the enemy it cannot be extinguished, because at irregular intervals it throws out shells which would destroy any body of men who were rash enough to place themselves within its reach. While the ball is burning the guns may be directed on the newly-constructed works, and the result of several hours' labour destroyed before means of protection can be adopted.

WE TAKE the following from the *Home and Colonial Mail*:

The improvement in the iron trade continues, and all over the country prices are rising. Last week the exports of Cleveland pig were on a very large scale, and orders from America show no signs of falling off. The increase in the cost of pig iron has compelled iron-founders to put up their quotations, and finished iron is also advanced in price. The American demand continues to be the chief feature of the trade, and several makers have again advanced their prices. Manufactured iron is brisk, and makers quote cautiously.

Bad news for the Calcutta Corporation, which has indented iron pipes for the increased water supply.

A RAILROAD COMMISSION has been investigating complaints made by residents along the line of the New York and New England Railway, regarding the annoyance of the steam whistle, and the Board have recommended the manager of the line to discontinue the use of the steam whistle except in cases of danger, and that electric signals be provided for gates and flagmen.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

THE TIMES OF INDIA gives a sketch of the late Mr. Shambhu Luxmilal, who, he says, is as good an example as may be found of "Self Help" in India, and would make a picturesque addition to the well-known work by Mr. Smiles.

MRS. VICTORIA WOODHULL, so the French papers say, is to be a candidate for the Presidentship, at the next election in the United States of North America with every prospect of success. Her renown, says the London Correspondent of a contemporary, in England as an orator is given as a reason for this anticipation of success. In America she is known as an advocate of Free Love.

IT IS STATED that John Dunn, Zulu chief, is the son of a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who was killed by an elephant in Natal many years ago. John married a half-caste woman, but when he settled in Zululand most of the chiefs, by way of making him thoroughly at home sent daughters as offerings—gifts he could not well refuse. He has, for an Englishman, therefore, rather an unusual number of wives; there are 20 Zulu houries in his harem besides the half-caste, and his family already consists of 90 little Dunns. His profession for many years past has been that of "gun-running." In other words that of smuggling fire-arms across the frontier into Zululand, an operation he long conducted with noted success, thereby laying the foundation of his wealth.

A RANGOON CORRESPONDENT thus writes to a contemporary:

"Mr. St. Barbe was decidely unpopular amongst the Burmese, chiefly on account of a very fierce bull-dog which usually accompanied him when he ventured outside the Residency, but which said bull-dog hardly ever left the compound without killing a pariah or two during his perambulations. Now the Buddhist Code entails a very great reverence for animal life, and nowhere in the East are pariahs more petted or pampered than in Burma, yet the very time when Mr. St. Barbe was chased into the Residency by a crowd of native roughs, the fault was his own, for on that occasion his dog added insult to injury by killing the pariah pet of a Poonghyee priest, a dirty cur very likely, but none the less an animal which the Burmans hold to be sacred. This information has been corroborated in part by a letter in the local *Times* from a Mandalay correspondent."

A MARBLE SLAB has been laid over the grave of Lord Lawrence with the following inscription: ("Be ready" is the motto of the family:)—"Here rest from his labours, John Laird Mair, 1st Baron Lawrence of the Punjab. Born 4th March, 1811; died 27th June, 1879, 'Be ready.' His works do follow him."

THE BUREAU VERITAS gives the number of merchant vessels of all countries as 54,921, of which 5,897 are steamers. The gross tonnage is 20,283,540 of which steamers have 6,173,935. England has 18,357 sailing ships heading the list, and is followed by America, Norway, Germany, Italy, France, Greece, Sweden, Russia, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and other countries having less than 1,000 each. As to steamers, England has 3,542; America, 519; France, 292; Germany, 244; Spain, 214; Sweden, 194; Russia, 156; Norway, 135; Holland, 113; Denmark, 101; Italy, 101; and other states less than 100 each.

WE TAKE the following from the *Anglo-Indian Guardian* :

The Indian Press appears generally to have resolved on passing by unnoticed the atrocities perpetrated by the British army in Cabul on the Afghan soldiers who were caught, hanged and burned in the Bala Hissar. It is, as has before been observed, an open question whether an Afghan soldier, fighting for the freedom of his country—even if he turn upon and murder foreign intruders into that country, whom it is a ridiculous abuse of language to call envoys, or to invest with the sacred character of ambassadors—can be rightly treated as a felon by international law. But whatever scope may be allowed to Jingo extravagance of the situation, it must be impossible for any Englishman deserving of the name, who understands what the incident means, to make light of the unfortunate turn given to the executions in Bala Hissar by the reduction of the corpses of the victims to ashes. The time must come when the historian will be called on to deplore the insidious intrusion into English political effort of a kind of degrading barbarity from which its annals have been free for a century; and it will prove no mitigation of the charge, when it has to be recorded, to add that the barbarism took the form of religious torture. If there is no excuse for burning the corpses of Mahomedan prisoners—and no Indian jail office has ever dared to resort to this atrocity under the pretext of purging this country of any crime, no matter how vile—the officers who have brought a grave reproach on England in Afghanistan ought to be singled out, and, no matter what their standing, be removed from the army on which they have brought dishonour.

THURSDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

THE NEW RULE for the issue of free passes to the employes of the East Indian Railway has given rise to much discontent and heart-burning. Under this rule officers and clerks drawing Rs.40 and under must travel in 3rd class carriages, that is to say they must travel in the same carriage with their menial servants, with mehters and sweepers. Again, there is an anomaly in the working of the rules. Under the discretion vested in the heads of Departments named they may issue higher class passes to employes entitled to lower class passes; for example one Mr. Floyde of the Audit Dept. on Rs. 80 a month gets a first class pass, while Mr. Sunker, out-door inspector, drawing Rs 250 a month, travels in the 2nd class. Why this invidious distinction? The rules ought to be mended.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following :

The daily suburban passengers of the East India Railway who secure monthly tickets, have just grounds of complaint against the Company. It appears the Company gave them every accommodation when the rule for the issue of monthly tickets was first passed. These facilities encouraged them to alter these existing arrangements and give up their Calcutta residences. Now the Railway authorities have passed rules which make the boon nugatory. They have ruled that the surrender of the ticket for the expired month is an indispensible condition to the grant of a new ticket. Then came the rule regarding the deposit of a rupee as fee which will be forfeited in case the ticket is lost. The forfeiture of the deposit is also made contingent upon the failure to take a monthly ticket or delay of a week after the expiration of the last month. These monthly ticket holders had the privilege of breaking their journey at any intermediate station. Under a recent rule such passengers have to pay a double fare for the journey from the original station to the station where the journey is broken; that is a passenger holding a monthly ticket from Serampore to Howrah must pay double fare for his journey from Serampore to Bally or Connuggore, though he may travel this distance the whole month. The grievance was represented to the Railway authorities, but they insist upon higher prices. We commend this case to the notice of the Agent.

THE FOLLOWING hard case connected with the Public Works Department has been placed before us :

A native overseer employed in the Public Works Department in Assam applies for transfer to a drier and a healthier climate on account of his frequently falling sick in Assam. The application resulted in an order that if ill-health prevents the overseer from discharging his duties he should be removed. The application for transfer above referred to was made in November 1877 and the order for removal passed in April 1878. Between the date of the application and that of the order the officer had been completely restored in health and was discharging his duties, with his usual energy. In May 1878 the Executive Engineer of the division came on a tour of inspection and wanted the overseer to accompany him, but an accident disabled the overseer and he could not accompany his superior. The Executive Engineer reported this case to Government and the order for removal was passed. It should be remembered however that from May 1878 to November 1878, when the order for discharge was passed, the poor man discharged his duties except for the few days he was confined to bed by the accident. The man has served Government more than 16 years and the local Government want him to furnish a medical certificate of permanent physical disability in order to secure the pension or gratuity to which he may be entitled. No responsible medical officer now would grant a certificate of permanent physical disability to a man who is quite capable of active work and the consequence is that he must be without employ and without any compensation for his past services, though there is a ruling of the Secretary of State providing for such cases.

IN COMPLIANCE with a petition of Babu Ramaprosunno Ghose, B. L. the Government of India has issued the following notification in the Financial Department dated the 1st instant :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 8. of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has reduced to Rupees 375, the stamp duty chargeable on entry as a Vakil on the Roll of any High Court, under the letters patent constituting such court of any person, who was bound as clerk to Vakil of such court under articles executed before the 1st April 1879 and term of which was unexpired on that date.

By making this petition Babu Ramaprosunno has done a service to the profession.

A CORRESPONDENT at Dibrugurh thus writes about forced labour :

The reluctance of the labouring class of natives to follow an officer's Camp or a marching Regiment is no doubt due to the harsh treatment and inadequate pay they recieve from the employers, but in Assam where from the feelings and sentiments of the people the system of forced labor seems to be more oppressive than any where, another cause of their unwillingness lies at the bottom. It is what your enlightened readers call caste prejudice. If a poor cultivator is seized the first thing he would enquire is whether his caste will remain not even thinking for a moment where to go and how long will he be a *slave* to use the word suited to their feelings. When required the mouzahdars or rent collectors are ordered to supply a number of ryots as coolies, 99 per cent of which are Hindoos. It is not an easy task for them to carry fowls, liquors, cooking untensils and even the furnitures of a privy room or a necessary tent. They can gladly pay penalty if such a thing can save them from the trouble they have to suffer and the penance to be made to purify themselves after being forced to do the above work.

In order to avoid this odium the Government ought to maintain a sufficient number of imported or contract coolies to be kept in charge of the Road, Town or Municipal committees of sadar stations. An officer or a force when ordered to proceed from one place to another may apply for and hire the coolies to be supplied from this reserve stock.

THERE WERE 250 deaths in Calcutta during the week, ending 1st November, of which 79 were from fever, 25 from bowel complaints, 5 from cholera, 3 from accidents and suicide, 28 from tetanus, 14 from lung diseases, 9 from pthisis and the rest from other causes; 19 children were still-born and 12 persons died from old age. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 8.

FRIDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE before us the last annual report of the Canning College, Lucknow. The College is doing good work. At the last B. A. Examination in the Calcutta University four out of eight students passed successfully, one of them, Sitaram, heading the list for the whole University. Preonath Mookerjee was second in the list of the First Arts for the whole University. Ram Sarun Das passed the M. A. Examination with distinction. In the Punjab University 4 out of 5 Arabic students passed successfully, one being second in the list of the Moulvie Examination, and another, Syad Abid Hussein in the highest Arabic Examination, heading the list for the whole University. The Principal makes a very favourable mention of Babu Harapersad Bhuttacharjea, who officiated as Professor of Sanskrit during the absence of Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhicari. He writes :

"In Sanskrit, I thought at first, that I would have been able to manage without any extraneous aid, by merely calling in the assistance of Pandit Gangadhar Shastri from the Oriental Department. But I soon found that the work of teaching the classes of two Departments was more than one man could accomplish, and I was fortunate in securing the services of Babu Hara Prasad Bhattacharyya, M. A., of the Sanskrit College, whose ability is manifest from the highly satisfactory results obtained by his classes at the University Examinations."

Again :

"My great fear with regard to the Entrance class had been that the Sanskrit paper would prove fatal to the best of them as, from the frequent illness of the Sanskrit Professor they were almost hopelessly in arrears with their work. Under Babu Hara Pershad's guidance, they were tided over. This result is the best the College has had for the last five years.'

The Principal also speaks in high terms of Babu Saratchunder, who prepared students for the Entrance Examination with brilliant results.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW quotes the following inscription on Lord Canning's statue in Westminister Abbey :

"During the perilous crisis of the Sepoy Mutiny, he displayed, with entire success, such fortitude, judgment and wise clemency, as proved him worthy of his illustrious father and justly entitled him to the lasting gratitude of his country.

THREE LACS of rupees we hear have been spent upon the shrad of the late Maharaja of Burdwan. The Maharaja's Council had we are told originally allotted two lacs of rupees, but the Maharani, who is reported to be a very kind-hearted lady, and the Maharaj Kumar, raised the grant to three lacs of rupees. It is reported that about 130,000 beggars collected to receive alms, to whom were doled out one seer rice, one seer muri, and one seer murki, and an eight anna bit per head. There were only four casualties. Brahmins were invited from both Lower and Upper Bengal, and the highest gift to Bengal Brahmins was Rs. 100 per head, and to Benares or Upper India Brahmins Rs. 130 per head besides travelling allowances.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, lately addressing the boys of the Church School at Bolton, gave them the sensible advice to try and speak English correctly. His Lordship added that he did not think it was wanted exclusively in remote provincial districts. He was bound to say that the House of Commons was no exception to the general rule of careless speaking. The utterances which were dignified by the name of speeches were very slovenly and very slatternly performances. It is said that the boys cheered at this piece of information.

THE MILITARY CORRESPONDENT of the *Civil and Military Gazette* gives the following account of the outrages committed by some of our men at the battle of Charasia :

"The 72nd were exposed to the brunt of the attack, and had over thirty casualties. Dr. Duncan and Captain Young, 5th Punjab Infantry, were severely wounded; Surgeon Ferguson and Captain Kennedy, A. Q. M. G., slightly wounded. There were fifteen killed and about fifty wounded in all. How there were so few is a mystery, as the attacking forces were subjected to a shower of bullets. Nearly all the enemy's wounded were removed by them, but a good many of the dead were left behind; they must have suffered severely, as our fire was very heavy. The 72nd fired nearly 20,000 rounds. I regret to say that our victory was stained by acts of cruelty to some of the wounded. I saw those who had been frightfully slashed about still alive, and their clothes blazing on their quivering bodies. I had them relieved from their agony by a merciful bullet through the head. Alas! that a corps justly proud of its pluck should sully their courage by cruelty to a wounded foe. Heat of blood will excuse a good deal, but not cruelty like this.

This is a terrible indictment.

WE ARE requested by Pundit Dwarkanath Vidyabhusun, Proprietor and Editor of the defunct *Som Prokash*, to mention that some persons contemplate to bring out a new Bengali weekly with that name, but that he is not responsible for it.

SATURDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

DR. PAYNE is at last gazetted to act as Surgeon General of Bengal. He made over charge of the office of Health-Officer of the Calcutta Municipality to Dr. Macleod on Tuesday last.

WE ARE glad to learn from the *Englishman* that the thanks of the Governments of India and Bengal have been forwarded by telegram to the Dhaka Nawabs, Abdul Gani and Ashanulla, for having, as soon as they heard of the Naga outbreak, placed their steamer and elephants at the disposal of Government. Fourteen elephants have been accepted and sent to the front, but the services of the steamer were not required.

WE ARE sorry to learn that Mr. Douglas Straight, new Judge of the North-West High Court is seriously ill.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that our esteemed townsman, Mr. J. B. Roberts, who was very ill last week, is now much better and fit to resume his duties.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to learn that Mr. H. L. Dampier has no intention to retire in June next. His late trip to Europe has greatly benefitted his health. We hope he will not leave the country till he sees the new Rent Code passed. The news, which we gave about his contemplated retirement, and the arrangements which were likely to follow it, was official gup.

THERE WAS a chota cyclone in Chittagong a few days ago. It is reported that it "blew down over 40 miles of telegraph post between Ramoo and Chittagong. Communication with Calcutta was in consequence interrupted. The neighbourhood of Cox's Bazaar has been under water, we are informed, and a portion of the Ramoo Telegraph Office has been blown down. The velocity of the wind was 158 miles during the 24 hours—the greatest maximum was between 4 to 8 P. M., after which it moderated, and rain fell in torrents for an hour; the rain-fall gauged was 2·57 inches."

THE JUNIOR MEMBER of the North West Board of Revenue, Mr. Carmichael, thus comments on the working of the License tax :

"The Junior Member cannot sufficiently condemn the entrusting the primary preparation of such lists to the subordinate tahsil officials, and still more the allowing such officials, as also kanungos and naib-tahsildars, to hold local inquiries into objections preliminary to their final disposal by the Collector. It may be confidently affirmed, from our knowledge of native character, that, if the kanungos and naib-tahsildars were forbidden, as they were, to have any hand in the preparation of the original lists, they amply compensated themselves afterwards when holding the local inquiries they were empowered by the Collector to hold in certain classes of cases; while the subordinate tahsil officials as certainly took money both to exclude names from the list, as also hereafter to submit favourable reports on those who objected to their assessments. The Junior Member has never read of an arrangement which gave better opportunities for bribery and corruption on the part of native subordinate staff."

We hope Sir John Strachey's amending Bill will remedy this defect.

WE WELCOME with pleasure the *Bamabodhini Putrica redivivus*. It is a periodical partly written by Indian ladies for Indian ladies.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will hold a levee at Calcutta on Friday the 19th December and a Drawing-room will be held in the first week of January on the return of His Excellency and Lady Lytton from visiting Darjeeling.—*Press Commissioner.*

BABU SURESHCHUNDER ROY bids fair to prove a fruitful annotator. He has placed in our hands Milton's Paradise Lost, Book 1., Cowper's Table Talk, Goldsmith's Deserted Village with notes and annotations &c., and Macaulay's annotations on Horatius.

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All these performances have been executed carefully and creditably.

THE ENGLISHMAN states that "on the 6th instant a meeting was held by the Mahomedans of Patna, both Sunnis and Shiahs, and also by the Hindus, at the house of Sayud Wilayat Ali Khan, C. I. E., for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Government of India in connection with the late outrage at Kabul, and also of subscribing, "as a humble tribute of their loyalty," towards the expenses of the Cabul war. The meeting was presided over by Syud Lutf Ali Khan, and addressed by Sayud Wilayat Ali Khan, Kazi Reza Husain and Babu Behari Lal, and Rs. 19,000 was subscribed on the spot."

MRS. AMANDA SMITH, the colored lady preacher from America, has arrived at Bombay and addressed a missionary meeting there. We believe she will pay a visit to Calcutta.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a special pension of Rs. 6000 per annum to Babu Grishchunder Ghose Rai Bahadur, late Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for 1878. 2. Mr. Grote's Introduction to the collection of the late Mr. Atkinson's Lepidoptera. 3 Annual Report of the Trade between Assam and adjoining Foreign countries for 1878-79. 4. Courting the Muse being a collection of Poems by Cowasji Nowrosji Vesuvalu, Bombay. 5. Paradise Lost, Book 1. with notes, criticisms &c., By Sureshchunder Dev. 6. Cowper's Table Talk with critical etymological and explanatory notes. By Sureshchunder Dev. 7. Goldsmith's Deserted Village with notes &c., By Sureshchunder Dev. 8. Annotations on Horatius by Lord Macaulay with life and criticisms. By Sureshchunder Dev. 9. A Primer on Preservation of Health. By Jodunath Mookerjea. 10. An Elementary History of India in Bengali. By Romeshchunder Dutt. 11. The Suddarshana-Chintanika or studies in Indian Philosophy. Vol. III. No. 7. 12. The Ladies' Instructor in Hindi. By Pundit Ramavatar Ojha. 13. Bamabodhini Putrika for November 1879.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, November 8th.—Rumours are current, which, however, require confirmation, that a dissolution of Parliament is imminent. The Cleveland ironmasters have advanced the wages of furnacemen ten per cent. The Board of Trade returns of exports for the past month amount to £17,625000, showing an increase of £437,500 as compared with the same period last year.

10th.—Lord Derby has resigned the Carlton Club. The Chilians have captured Pisagus. The limited liability companies of Oldham have resolved to discontinue the short time movement owing to a want of co-operation on the part of private mill-owners.

11th.—At the annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall last night, Lord Beaconsfield made a speech in which he said he believed the present revival of trade to be real, because it was universal. With reference to the unsettled state of Ireland, he said that Government was anxiously watching affairs there, and added that the Irish had never appealed to England in vain, had they a grievance which required redress. His Lordship described the late operations in Afghanistan as a series of brilliant successes. Our frontier had been secured, the supremacy of our arms maintained, and British influence in Central Asia established. The massacre of the British Embassy at Kabul was a dark calamity, which was unavoidable, because it was due to treachery. His Lordship then defended in the warmest manner the Viceroy of India, whom he eulogised for his great sagacity resources, and governing capacities. With reference to European politics, his Lordship said he believed that the peace of Europe would be maintained for a long period, because all the great Powers recognised the necessity of it. It was, however, he said, essential that England should maintain her position in the councils of Europe; otherwise he regarded war as probable. His Lordship made no allusion in his speech either to Turkish affairs, to the rumoured dissolution of parliament, or to our future policy in Afghanistan.

Berlin, November 7th.—Prince Bismarck is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. The rumours lately current that he was seriously ill, are exaggerated.

Constantinople, November 14th.—The Sultan has declared to Layard that his ministry has submitted a scheme for immediate reforms in Asia Minor, but says that his authority would be weakened if it appeared that the act was dictated by England.

St. Petersburg, November 13th.—It is proposed to construct a railway between Orenburg, Tashkend, and the Indian Russian frontier. The Grand Duke Alexander visits Vienna at the invitation of the Emperor of Austria.

11th.—Count Schouvaloff who was last week recalled from London has tendered his resignation, which the Czar has accepted. Prince Lobanoff the Russian Ambassador at the Porte replaces him as Russian Ambassador in London. The Russian Press has been forbidden to discuss the Austro-German and French relations towards Russia. Attacks on England and Turkey are not, however, forbidden. The *Golos* announces that the Russian garrisons in Bokhara are to be reinforced.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 20th Inst. at 7 P. M.

Subject:—The Telephone and the Microphone.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Friday, the 21st Inst. at 4½ P. M.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

XXIII.

MADRAS CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

IN this article we propose to take a cursory view of civil expenditure in Madras. The first thing, which strikes us in examining the pay list of Madras, is the anomaly or absurdity of representing the value of present pay by the currency of a bye-gone age. The barristers here still charge fees in Sicca gold mohurs or their equivalent in modern rupees. When the fee for any work is 5 gold mohurs it means sicca mohurs, and you must pay more than 6½ per cent. in excess of the current money. But those who seek the luxury of litigation must conform to the rules of the guild of law, though competition may lead to their relaxation in some cases, just as it has done in other trades and professions. Many of our readers are perhaps not aware that the salaries of high functionaries in the Madras Presidency are to this day paid at the value of an obsolete currency, which has the effect of retaining absurd scales of salaries, though Pagodas and Tenams have long ceased to be current coins of the land. We annex the rates of pay of some of the high functionaries of Madras, beginning with the Governor:

His Excellency the Governor ...	Rs.	10,666	10	8
2 Members of Council	..	10,666	10	8
Chief Secretary	...	4,166	10	8
Revenue Secretary	...	3,333	5	4
Under-Secretary to Government ..	...	1,050	0	0
Secretary P.W.D.	...	2,250	0	0
Ditto Irrigation Department ...	...	1,400	0	0
4 Puisne Judges of the High Court @3,750 each		15,000	0	0
The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop...	...	2,133	5	4
Government Astronomer ...	...	1,050	0	0
Advocate-General	...	2,187	8	0
Solicitor to Government ...	...	1,225	0	0
First Member of the Board of Revenue	...	3,993	0	0
Second ditto ditto ...	...	3,415	5	4
Third ditto ditto ...	...	3,016	10	8
Director of Revenue Settlements ...	..	2,837	8	0
17 Second Grade Collectors and Magistrates @2,333-5-4 each	..	39,656	10	8
16 First Grade Sub-Collectors @1,166-10-8 each per month	...	18,606	10	8
19 Head Assistant Collectors @768-5-4	...	14,598	5	4
10 Passed Assistant Collectors @560 each	...	5,600	0	0
20 District and Sessions Judges @2,333-5-4	...	46,666	10	8
TOTAL		193,580	0	0

We would deduct from the above not only fractions of a rupee but all tens and fractions of tens above hundreds, and fractions of hundreds above thousands and readjust the salaries according to the following scale:

His Excellency the Governor	Rs.	10,000
2 Members of Council	...	10,000
Chief Secretary	...	4,000
Revenue Secretary	...	3,000
Under-Secretary to Government ...	..	1,000
Secretary P.W.D.	...	2,000
,, Irrigation Department ...	...	1,200
4 Puisne Judges of the High Court @3,500 each	...	14,000
The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop ...	...	2,000
Government Astronomer	...	1,000
Advocate General	...	2,000
Solicitor to Government	...	1,000
First Member of the Board of Revenue ...	...	3,500
Second ditto ditto ...	...	3,000
Third ditto ditto ...	...	3,000
Director of Revenue Settlements ...	...	2,000
17 Second Grade Collectors and Magistrates @2,000 each	...	34,000
16 First Grade Sub-Collectors @1,000 each	..	16,000
19 Head Assistant Collectors @700 each ...	...	13,300
10 Passed Assistant Collectors @500 each	..	5,000
20 District and Sessions Judges @2,000 ...	...	40,000
TOTAL	Rs.	171,000

We have in the above list taken the highest functionaries in the Presidency, and the proposed re-adjustment will effect a prospective saving of Rs. 22,580 per mensem or Rs. 2,70,960 per annum; of course it would be unfair to touch existing rights, and we would, therefore, recommend the above re-adjustment to take effect as vacancies occur. It may be asked—will this reduction affect the covenant of the civil servants? We say no, for the sicca pay has been abolished in the other Presidencies without objection. Further, we would introduce the graded system of pay. We would divide the District Judges into three grades of Rs. 2,500 2,000, and Rs. 1500 each, and the Magistrate-Collectors into three grades of Rs. 2500, 2000, 1500 respectively. And officers of different grades should be posted according to the importance of districts, that is to say according to their area and population and the responsibilities they may involve. For example Bellary one of the largest and heaviest districts may have a first-grade Judge and a first-grade Magistrate-Collector, and Chingleput the smallest and poorest district in the Presidency a 3rd grade Judge and a 3rd grade Magistrate. It is certainly a great anomaly that Kurnool, another poor and the small district should have the same Judicial and Collectorate establishments as Tanjore, one of the richest and most important districts of the Presidency. The Judges of the most litigious districts of Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelley, who are always over-burdened with work, are in point of emoluments on a par with the Judges of Kurnool, Nellore and Chingleput, who have scarcely six hours' work in a week. These anomalies and inequalities ought to be remedied.

THE SITUATION.

THE situation throughout India is one of deep anxiety. Firstly, Affghansthan, secondly, Mandalay, thirdly the Rumpa Rebellion, and fourthly the Naga Hills. As a matter of course the Affghan question dwarfs all other questions. The collapse of the Gundamak treaty was expected more or less by all persons, who had any knowledge of the Affghan character, but even the most knowing did not apprehend so early a verification of their prophesy. In the first place they did not for a moment believe that the Government of India would be so foolish as to send Major Cavagnari into the jaws of the tiger as it were with an escort of 70 men. Sir Louis was a hero, who did not care two pence for his life, but even if he did advise such a small escort, the Government should not certainly have listened to him on such a momentous question. When Parliament re-assembles it will be doubtless made known as to who is really responsible for this rash and highly reprehensible act. But the massacre of the Kabul Embassy has been swiftly, promptly, and emphatically avenged, and the glory of this rapid reparation ought to redound upon the Viceroy, if he is to be held responsible for the aforementioned error. But the victorious march upon and occupation of Kabul do not imply parmanent subjugation of the people of that country. It is evident that anarchy prevails in Affghansthan, that there is not one man there at this moment, who has the genius to guide and command the nation, that the country is torn by factions, and that contrary motives animate different factions. But though divided by internal dissensions the people as a body are bold and fond of liberty, and we therefore doubt whether they will easily succumb to foreign domination. The policy of our Government is not clear. The English nation is opposed to annexation and most likely there will be no annexation. Probably our Government will put a puppet on the throne, and then pull the wires from behind. But the abdication of the throne by Yakub Khan has complicated matters. He is no longer responsible to his people for the acts of the British Government. The retributive measures which the British are taking are their own; and they are identified with the present temporary rule of Kabul. It would seem that before coming to any decision as to the future of Affghansthan our Government has determined to trace the authorship of the late massacre, and Yakub Khan is likely to be brought under trial. Whether this is a wise course or not time will shew. One thing is clear that no reliance can be placed upon the treacherous Affghan, and possibly this consideration may lead our Government to agree to the wish of Russia to partition the territory between her

and England. Ultimately this may be the issue of the present imbroglio. The chief recommendation of this arrangement is that an amicable understanding will be come to between England and Russia. There being no rightful claimant to the throne of Kabul such an arrangement may admit of easy execution.

With regard to Mandalay some of the London papers impute designs to Lord Lytton, which we may say no right-minded man will endorse. The London *Examiner* says: "We have no wish to impute deep and nefarious designs to Lord Lytton, but it is a singular fact that whilst Colonel Browne, as an old and valued officer, was ordered to abandon his excessively dangerous post at the Burmese capital. Mr. St. Barbe, a younger, and possibly in the Viceroy's estimation less valuable man, was allowed to remain there for weeks for no earthly purpose, since any influence British councils might have had on the semi-insane king was sure to cease with the removal of the official Resident. * * * To leave Mr St. Barbe in the capital was nothing short of a direct challenge to Theebaw, of which the victim was to be one of our own officers." The writer adds, "fortunately wiser and honester counsels have prevailed in England, Peremptory orders arrived in India that there was to be no war with Burmah, and when Lord Lytton attempted to argue that Mr. St. Barbe was quite safe, he was directed to order the evacuation of the Mandalay Residency at once." We need not repeat that it is not worthy of a respectable journal like the *Examiner* to impute such base motives to the Queen's representative in India without the clearest proofs. At the same time we must confess that the withdrawal of the Embassy has been most ill-advised. The *Examiner* says that it was covetousness which led to the hostile move against Mandalay. "The Kingdom is one," says the London paper, "which if not actually flowing with milk and honey, produces a superabundance of commodities which in the present stage of civilisation, sell in the markets for higher and more profitable rates than the products of cows and bees. Earth-oil, coal, and rubies are among its mineral treasures; gold washing is reported to pay well, while the amount of trade which would come down through Upper Burmah from the western provinces of China if the present Royal monopolies were removed, is positively enormous, and the estimates rest on no unsound basis." If this was the reason of the recent move against Mandalay, it was a most unrighteous wish. We are glad that the Home Government has overruled the Government of India in this important matter.

The Naga affair is one of those accidents to which British rule in this country is more or less subject, and which it is well prepared to meet. Mr. Damant has died a victim to his own rashness. We are glad to learn that there is a sign of an early termination of this raid. The Nagas may be fortifying Kokoma but they wont be able to resist long.

The Rumpa business in Madras seems to be much more serious. The revolt is due to the toddy tax, which it is admitted on all hands should never have been imposed upon the miserable people in the Rumpa district. The *Indian Daily News* justly remarks: "Had the Government of Madras on this remitted a tax, which was notoriously an absurdity, and at the same time promptly offered a pardon to all the rioters, with the exception of the actual murderers of the police constables, there would have been an end of the Rumpa rebellion there and then. But, instead of adopting this, the only prudent course in such a business, the Madras Government thought proper to send troops against the rioters, and they have been sending troops ever since, though to no purpose. There are no less than six regiments of cavalry and infantry now employed in the Godavery district against these contemptible toddy drawers, and without the smallest advantage. The expense must be enormous, but worse than the expense is the *prestige* which the military forces give to the leader of the rebels. From the status of a simple toddy man, Chendriah, the leader, has risen up to that of an important personage able to defy the Madras Government and all its army, and to outgeneral all its commanders; and a trifling affair for the police has been magnified into nothing more nor less than a war." The situation of the Godavery district is peculiar, and our contemporary says: "A great portion of it is hilly jungle, feverish to the last degree, and sparsely inhabited by a people who are simply—savage. The configuration of the country, and the denseness of the jungle is such, that no troops—were there a hundred thousand of them employed—could ever hope to catch an aboriginal well acquainted with it all. The hilly jungle through which there are no paths, but those of wild beasts, extends away to Bustar in one direction, and to the Hyderabad territory in another, and covers an enormous area of country, so little known and so seldom visited, that it might almost be described as unexplored. It is in this impregnable jungle that Chendriah and his followers have taken up their position, and they sally forth from time to time, when they perceive the coast is clear, to *loot* the villages between their own jungles and the better civilization of the Godavery District proper. And here they may remain for ever, if the Madras Government pursues its present tactics of sending sepoys by the hundred into the jungles, only to fall ill of fever. It is of course well known to the rebels that unacclimatised persons must succumb in a very short time to the malarious fever of the country, for they themselves suffer greatly from the disease in the chronic form; so they regard the despatch of soldiers against them with complete unconcern, and are so well posted in the movements of the military by their spies as to be able to loot quite as well as if there were no troops in the district." The Madras Government has unfortunately been unequal to the task, and if it has any concern for the treasury, for our military prestige, and for its own reputation, it ought to change its tactics.

Such is the present situation in India. It is not one of peril but of serious anxiety, particularly to the poor Indian tax-payer.

THE SALARIES OF NATIVE CIVILIANS.

THE Government of India in their despatch of the 1st May 1878 discuss the question of salaries to be given to Native Civilians. They remark at the outset that the Natives of India working in their own country need not necessarily receive the same pay as Europeans for doing the same duties. At the same time they agree with the Secretary of State that it would be invidious to make any distinction dependent upon race. General Strachey, who was then a member of the Government of India, suggested the expediency of an entire change in the system of paying the Civil Service. He proposed a system of grades of salaries the amounts of which could be determined principally with reference to the salaries now actually drawn, general rules being laid down to provide that certain classes of appointments should be held by officers in certain grades of salary. The Governor General in Council would not settle the question definitely without fully going into it. As a temporary arrangement His Excellency in Council proposed that the salary of Native civil servants admitted to employment under the new rules without probation shall be two-thirds of the salary given to English civil servants in India. A Native appointed without probation to any office ordinarily carrying a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month, would draw two-thirds of that amount or Rs. 1,333⅓ a month. For probationers the Government of India propose, for the present, to allot a salary of Rs. 200 a month, rising to Rs. 250 a month after passing any prescribed examination. The Government of India add that selected civil servants, during their two years of probation in England, receive an allowance of 100*l.* for the first year and 200*l.* for the second year. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and Sir Andrew Clarke would prefer to assign to all Native civil servants, whether on probation or not, two-thirds of the salary allotted to English civil servants when holding similar offices. They think that the fact of an English member of the Indian Civil Service, when employed on duty in England, receiving two-thirds of his Indian salary furnishes a suitable basis on which to fix the salaries of those Natives who may hereafter be appointed to the offices hitherto reserved for Covenanted Civil servants; and they consider that this principle may be fitly applied to the case of young Native civil seavants, when holding on probation appointments such as are now held by the junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service, as well as to the case of the other Native civil servants. We generally agree with Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and Sir Andrew Clarke, but the pay of the Native Civilians ought not to be fixed entirely with reference to the consideration that the natives are employed in their own country, but also with reference to the rate of remuneration fixed for the Uncovenanted Service. In this country the pay goes a great way in determining the prestige of office. And if the pay of the native civilian does not come to more than that of the uncovenanted officer, there will not be much improvement in his status. The pecuniary position of the Native Civilian, so long as he will be in the junior ranks, will not be quite satisfactory to him, for as a civilian he must live in better style than the uncovenanted officer could be expected to do, while the means of both would be on a par. We will reproduce here what we wrote in our issue of the 20th ultimo. The following statement shews how the two-thirds scale in the junior ranks will work:

	Present pay. Rs.	Two thirds, Rs.
Assistant Magistrate 2nd Class	... 400	266
Ditto 1st „	... 500	333
Joint-Magistrate 2nd Class „	... 700	466
Ditto 1st „	. 900	600
District Magistrate 3rd Class	.. 1,500	1,000
District Judge 2nd „	... 2,200	1,333

It is generally after some 15 or 16 years' service a Civilian ordinarily rises to the rank of Joint-Magistrate 1st class, and the Native Civilian under the two-thirds scale will draw Rs. 600 per month; a Deputy of fair merit may also rise to the grade of Rs. 600 after 16 years' service. But the Deputy Magistrate makes no contribution for his pension, whereas the Civilian has to contribute towards his annuity. Thus the pecuniary position of an Indian civilian under two-thirds scale in the lower grades will not be better than that of the uncovenanted officer. In the higher grades the two-thirds scale would be fair. But we think the graded system proposed by General Strachey would be both fair and equitable. Let the salary of each grade be fixed, and let the increment be according to length of service, except in cases in which promotion may be objected to by the local Government on the score of the personal disqualifications or inefficiency of the individual officer concerned. A percentage may be allowed to the English civilian in consideration of his expatriation from home.

MR. FAWCETT ON INDIAN FINANCE.

MR. FAWCETT has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* another valuable paper on Indian Finance. He calls, it "the new departure in Indian Finance." And if any one deserves credit specially for this result, it is Mr. Fawcett. He thus remarks at the outset: "The year 1879 will not improbably be long referred to as the commencement of a new epoch in Indian finance. Until quite lately the true financial condition of India had never been officially recognised. Liberal and Conservative Governments had not only persistently denied that there was anything in the state of Indian finance to cause apprehension, but year after year, as the time for the introduction of the Indian Budget recurred, her actual financial condition was depicted in roseate hues, and her future was described in a spirit of increasing hopefulness. A most significant change however, has lately occurred. A large portion of the outlay on public works is now officially admitted to be most unremunerative; and the Finance Minister, Sir John Strachey, has been forced to admit that a review of the finances of India for seven years, a period long enough to show their normal position, 'made it plain that we possessed no true surplus of revenue over expenditure to cover the many contingencies to which a great country is exposed.' It is particularly worthy of remark that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State now unreservedly accept the conclusion that the limit of taxation has been

reached in India, and that it has consequently become imperatively necessary that expenditure should be reduced. In a financial circular the Government of India has declared that 'immediate measures must be taken for the reduction of the public expenditure in all its branches.' Again: 'Rigid economy in every branch of the public service is, in present circumstances, the policy which must be followed.....No fresh establishments must be entertained; no new offices must be created; no new works which it is possible to postpone must be commenced.' On behalf of the Secretary of State it has been with equal positiveness announced that the balance between revenue and expenditure must be restored, not by the imposition of new taxation, but by 'a large reduction of expenditure.' All this is emphatic and frank, but the result will shew how far the Government has been true to its word. At present a pompous display has been made of public works retrenchments, but as we endeavoured to shew last week it seems to be more showy than substantial.

Mr. Fawcett's paper is a running commentary on Indian finance and taxation. There is not much in it that can be called new, but it cannot be denied that it is of the greatest importance that a public man and economist of Mr Fawcett's position should so constantly keep before the English public the vital question of Indian finance. Referring to the License tax Mr. Fawcett says, "although the tax has been in operation for little more than a twelve month, no one can deny that it has already produced a feeling of widespread and deep discontent, and facts can be mentioned which show that this discontent is far more due to the abuses inseparably connected with the levying of the tax than to the mere amount of the burden which the tax, if it could be fairly raised, would impose on the people. During many months the Indian papers have contained numerous instances of the tax being assessed at an excessive amount, and of its being levied on classes who were never intended to pay it. These newspaper reports are abundantly confirmed by communications which I have received from persons who hold high official positions in the Civil Service of India. I thus find it stated, on authority which cannot be disputed, that in one district in Bombay, out of 25,000 assessments made by one official nearly one half were appealed against, and in all these appeals the assessments had to be modified by the revising officer. It is well known that the cost and annoyance involved in these appeals are so great, that in a vast number of cases people submit to an unjust assessment rather than travel many miles and then incur the outlay and the worry of appearing in court to protest. The indefensible exemption of the official and professional classes from contributing to the license tax converts it into an income tax in its most obnoxious form; and not only is this the case, but the present license tax is levied with far more rigour than was the income tax when imposed in India a few years since." With regard to the Indian currency he says, "it would be difficult to overestimate the mischief which would result from altering the currency of a people who are so stationary in their habits that they dislike change with an intensity which Europeans find it almost impossible to understand. A large majority of the population of India are cultivators of the land. They have entered into engagements to day, either permanently or for a fixed period, a certain number of rupees to the Government for the land which they cultivate. If, because silver has become depreciated, they were ordered to make this payment in gold, or if they found that the weight of silver in the rupee was increased in order to get from them more silver than they had stipulated to pay, a feeling would spread among the people from one end of India to the other that they were the victims of a breach of faith; there would naturally arise the deepest distrust of the Government; and the harm that would be done would be indefinitely more serious than any mischief which can possibly result from the less by exchange." Mr. Fawcett is accordingly opposed to a change of the Indian currency. He is also against the annexation of Affghansthan, and says: "Those who are most competent to form an opinion seem unanimously to agree that any policy which would lead to annexation in Afghanistan would cause a large permanent addition to the annual expenditure of India. If such a policy should be adopted, both the present Secretary of State and the Viceroy would stand self-condemned; for after the admission which within the last few months they have so unreservedly made as to the financial condition of India, it is impossible for them to sanction new and heavy charges being thrown upon her, without the conclusion being ever present to their minds that the additional taxation which must be the inevitable accompaniment of increased expenditure will bring upon India the gravest perils." Mr. Fawcett quotes the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Works to shew that facts have gradually come to light which have led irresistibly to the conclusion that a large part of the outlay on works which are classed as 'reproductive' does not yield even a small fraction of the interest which has to be paid on the capital borrowed for their construction.

Mr. Fawcett is opposed to the Simla exodus, and remarks: "The *personnel* of many of the most important offices is annually removed from Calcutta to Simla during seven months. As a fortnight is occupied both in going and returning, it follows that one-twelfth of the working year is lost. He quotes the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Times*, who remarks that no item in the Indian accounts 'could be more safely or more advantageously cut down, if not swept away altogether. Up to about fifteen years ago, the idea of removing all the departments to a summer capital seems never to have suggested itself. The Governor-General might, and often did, spend two or three months at one of the hill sanitaria, but never dreamt of taking with him the whole apparatus of government. . . Such public opinion and independent criticism as there are in India are to be found only in the Presidency towns, and it is no light evil that the Government should be out of the reach of the wholesome effect of these for over half the year. Moreover, Simla is situated in a remote and inaccessible corner of the Empire, and the Government might be easily cut off for days from all communication with the rest of the country. If, however, the Government cannot make up its mind to give up this luxury, it may fairly be asked whether the officers whose work lies for five months in Calcutta and seven in Simla—in other words, who enjoy an almost perfect climate for the entire year—should receive salaries and have furlough privileges which were originally fixed with the view of tempting equally good men to spend their whole time in the plains.' Need we say that we entirely concur in these remarks. Mr. Fawcett makes some valuable suggestions regarding military expenditure, from which we transcribe the following:

> In the days of the Company, India had a European army of her own, and although she obtained her recruits at extremely cheap rate, yet service in the Company's European army was always eagerly sought after. India, if she were again permitted to recruit for herself, might make service in her army so attractive, that, to the disadvantage of England, she would draw away some of the best recruit. But if, for any such reasons as these, it is necessary to make India compulsorily share inthe costly military organisation of England, the greatest care should,be taken not to throw upon her any charge which she would not have to bear if she were allowed to obtain recruits on her own terms, and make her own arrangements with the officers she employed. There is too much ground for the suspicion that an exactly opposite course is now often followed, for facts may be mentioned which seem to show that the large amount which India in some instances pays diminishes the amount which England would otherwise have to give for services which she receives. Thus, before a comittee of the House of Commons which sat in 1877, it was stated that although the pay of the private soldier and the non-commissioned officer is the same in India as in England, yet the commissioned officers are much more highly paid when serving in the former country than in the latter. An official return was laid before the committee by which it was shown that the pay of officers of the higher ranks is 'at least three times as much in India as in England.' The unhealthiness of the Indian climate cannot be pleaded as a sufficient reason why this higher rate of pay should be given to officers of the English army serving in India; the climate is not worse for them than it is for the private soldier or the non-commissioned officer, and their pay is the same in India as in England India is not a worse place for an English officer to live in than Sierra Leone or Canton: if he is stationed at these places, his pay is provided by the English taxpayer, and the amount he receives is almost precisely the same as if he were serving in England. It may no doubt be contended that the aggregate remuneration which an officer of the British army recieves for services in England and in India admits of no reduction, and that, as he is certainly not overpaid, if he were to recieve less in India it would be necessary to give him more in England; but even if this were fully admitted, it would only supply one more unanswerabe argument to show that, when the respective financial interests of England and India are in question, sufficient care is not taken to give adequate protection to India.

We have not space for more extracts. We cannot sufficiently thank Mr. Fawcett for the pains he takes in keeping before the English public Indian questions.

IMPRESSED STAMPS *versus* ADHESIVE LABELS.

"If the Government revenue from stamps is to be saved from further losses, adhesive court-fee stamps should be abolished at once without further delay." This is the conclusion to which the *Pioneer* has come—a conclusion in which we fully concur. The reader remembers that previous to the passing of Act VII. of 1870, better known as the Court-fees Act, impressed stamps were in vogue in our law courts. Such stamps were, however, considered to be cumbersome, and, therefore, the "scientific" system of paying Court-fees through adhesive labels was introduced. The principal motive for making the change would seem to have been the desire of our penny-wise and pound-foolish Government to save the cost of the paper on which the stamps used to be impressed. The framers of Act VII. of 1870 could not, of course, be expected to confess that this was the chief consideration, which induced them to decree the abolition of impressed stamps for judicial purposes. It was contended with much plausibility that the change would prove extremely convenient to suitors, who would be saved the trouble of obtaining a fresh stamp from the Collector, whenever the original stamp was spoiled or damagad in any way. Adhesive labels have now been in use for upwards of nine years; and it is high time that the question of their retention or abolition should in the interests of the public receive careful consideration. Upwards of two years ago the Government of India in the Financial Department appointed a Committee to report on the subject after such enquiry as they might think necessary. As the conclusions arrived at by this Committee have not yet been communicated to the public, we do not know how the matter stands at present.

We do not deny, that, from an abstract point of view, adhesive court-fee labels are desirable They are convenient, being of small size, and their use has saved the cost of the paper, on which judicial stamps used to be formerly impressed. But the question should be considered in a broad spirit without any reference to the miserable consideration of mere convenience or economy. The experience of the last nine years has fully satisfied us that the supersession of impressed stamps in favor of adhesive court fee labels has been a mistake. The measure, we have no hesitation in saying, has created many positive evils which more than counterbalance the slight good it has done. This opinion, we have ascertained, is held by the vast majority of experienced judicial officers and pleaders throughout the country.

It may be accepted as an axiom that "facilities for fraud make men fraudulent, and the ease with which roguery may be practised may turn honest men into rogues." The use of adhesive court-fee labels has certainly given rise to numerous cases of fraud, which could not occur when impressed stamps were in vogue. Those labels can be easily removed from the papers to which they are affixed, and hundreds of cases are known in which they have been thus fraudulently removed before they had been punched and used a second time to the injury of the public revenue. It has, moreover, been satisfaccorily proved that regular punching of the labels is no protection against fraudulent practices. Even after the labels have been punched, halves of them could be cut out from different papers, joined, and *then used*, a second time. In proof of this we need only refer to the wholesale frauds detected in the Moonsiff's Court of Julpigoree about five years ago. It was found that the clever Sheristadar of that Court had for months practised this kind of roguery without detection. Hundreds of these labels were filed daily in the different courts of the district, without giving rise to any suspicion as to their genuineness. The overworked judicial officer cannot command time to have all the court-fee labels used in proceedings

before him to be duly punched and the punched parts entirely destroyed in his presence. However careful he might be, many labels would be left unpunched or imperfectly punched and these would be stolen and used again. Cases of the wholesale removal of labels from plaints and of the destruction of the plaints themselves together with the valuable documents filed along with them, have been brought to light. In some of these cases the culprits have no doubt been detected and punished; but we can assert without fear of contradiction that the perpetrators of all frauds of this kind have not been found out and dealt with according to law. Then, the venal instincts for which the amlas are notorious, are almost beyond the hope of reformation. From the day these men enter the precincts of a civil, criminal, or revenue court as apprentices or *omedwars*, they begin to receive a course of systematic training in dishonesty. True, the Government has endeavoured, by giving a higher scale of pay, to induce a better class of men to serve as ministerial officers of the law courts; but he should be a bold man who would venture to assert that its laudable efforts in this direction have as yet been crowned with success. The truth is, that so long as there are facilities for fraud or for extortion of money with impunity, subordinate officials, whether European, Eurasian, or Native, will continue to have recourse to these malpractices. The introduction of adhesive court-fee labels has placed within the reach of the corrupt amla a temptation to defraud, which it is very difficult for them to resist. And in spite of all the elaborate precautions prescribed by the Government and the High Court, these stamp frauds will continue to be practised, so long as adhesive court-fee labels remain in use. Again, these adhesive labels, we must not forget, can be more easily forged than impressed stamps, which require the manufacture of a larger and more complicated die as also of paper. Impressed stamps have, no doubt, been sometimes forged; but there can never be such a wholesale fabrication of them as was detected at Bhowanipore by Mr. Wauchope about seven years ago, or as has been recently brought to notice at Lucknow. These forged labels were brought and used by suitors, pleaders and mooktears for a long time without any suspicion whatever as to their genuineness. The extreme improbability of this state of things occurring in connection with impressed stamps, must be admitted by every person possessed of common sense. We should, besides, bear in mind that adhesive labels, owing to the smallness of their size, are liable to sudden and easy loss.

It is contended by the supporters of adhesive court-fee labels that in deciding this question we should be guided by the analogy of the postal stamp, which is adhesive and not impressed. There is, however, no analogy between the two cases. Postage stamps as generally used are of so very small value that people would not deliberately take the risk of removing them for the sake of half an anna or one anna. Again, letters and covers are not detained in the post-office beyond a few hours or at most one whole day; and post-masters have more time to look after the proper obliteration of stamps than judicial officers have to see to the punching of court-fee labels. But the case with these labels is widely different. The temptation to remove a label valued fifty or hundred rupees, more especially when it can be done at one's ease and convenience, is almost too strong to be resisted by the average amla. We are free to admit that the frauds committed in regard to the postal stamp have not overshadowed the advantage which the public have gained by the introduction of adhesive labels; but that consideration cannot have any weight in the case of court-fee stamps. In these circumstances we would strongly recommend the abolition of court-fee adhesive labels and the re-introduction of impressed judicial stamps. The "scientific" system in this, as in many other matters relating to the administration of this country, has signally failed; the Government should therefore revert to the rude practice of old days if it should wish to protect the revenue from stamps against further losses. As a Bill will shortly be introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council to amend the Court-fees Act of 1870, we trust it will do away with the use of adhesive labels in judicial proceedings, which as we have shewn has proved injurious alike to the public revenue and the public morals.

THE FACTORY BILL.

ON the 7th instant this Bill was introduced into the Governor-General's Legislative Council. The usual official report of the debate has not yet been published, but from the abstract given in the *Englishman* it would seem that Mr. Colvin, who is in charge of the Bill, failed to make out a good case. This was pointed out by Mr. Hope, who remarked, "he could not feel that Mr. Colvin had, on the occasion when he asked for leave to introduce the Bill, made out any very strong case for legislation." The honorable gentleman continued, "it did not, however, seem to him that the Bill as introduced at all corresponded with the principle laid down by Mr. Colvin, and he had therefore heard with great relief that, to a great extent —in fact, in almost every particular—the Bill was to be considered merely as a sort of carca s put forward for the select committee to work upon. Consequently, in sanctioning the introduction of the Bill the Council could not be considered as pledged to the principle and details of it. As to the details of the measure, in almost every particular he considered them open to objection, and after pointing out his objections to the provisions relating to age, fencing, and inspection, Mr. Hope remarked that he was induced to state those objections as he believed that the Bill, if it went out in its present shape, might cause a great deal of apprehension in the country which he hoped, would prove to be unnecessary." Mr. Batten gave out that "most of the Local Governments had unanimously expressed an opinion in favour of the provisions of the bill in the abstract, but had been equally unanimous in declaring that they were not required, in the concrete, in their own provinces. If they remained of that opinion the Bill, if enacted, would stand on the statute book *in terrorem*, and probably be so far useful, and any body would have full legal authority to call it the "Factories Act, 1880," but beyond that it would have no application." Sir Edwin Johnson would not allow the local Governments to interfere with military factories. He said that "many of the factories for which they proposed to legislate were factories under the Government of India, and if there was any objection to this proposal, he would suggest that any measure having reference to factories generally, if it specially applied to military factories, might only be sanctioned under the authority of the Supreme Government." Sir Andrew Clarke would exempt Railway workshops. He remarked that "one of the largest employers of labour in India were the railway workshops. He thought they should be exempted from the operation of the Act, and any other similar establishments." In other words all factories which might have any connection with Government directly or indirectly should be excluded from the operation of the proposed law. It is private individuals, who alone should be brought under the law. This is the sort of even-handed justice, which was openly advocated by responsible members of the Supreme Council!

The Bill as published may be divided into two parts. The first part refers to the prevention of accidents, with regard to which there cannot be any difference of opinion. The object of Government in making this proposal is humane, and it is quite consistent with the spirit of legislation regarding the prevention of other classes of accidents. But the question becomes different, when it is proposed to regulate the labour and hours of labour of children and young men. "Child" is defined to mean a child under the age of twelve years: and "young person" to mean a person between the ages of twelve and sixteen years: and a "factory" to mean any premises in the same occupation, situate in the same town or place, and constituting one trade-establishment in, on or within the precincts of which fifty or more persons are employed in any manual labour exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the making any article or part thereof, or the altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting the same for sale; and every part of a factory shall be deemed to be a factory except any part used exclusively as a dwelling. With regard to the age and hours of employment the Bill provides as follows:

No person shall be employed in any factory.
(*a*) during the first year in which this section applies to the part of British India in which such factory is situate, if he is under the age of seven years;
(*b*) after that year, if he is under the age of eight years.
No child shall be employed more than six and no young person more than eight hours in any factory in any one day.

It is here where the hitch arises. The question is whether the present mode and hours of employment of children and adults in Indian mills have been prejudicial to their health, and if not, the legislature has no right to interfere with them. Mr. Colvin offered no remarks upon this point, and he therefore stands in the position of an advocate, who has failed to prove his case.

THE BENGALI IN BOMBAY.

ENGLISH education and the Railway have made the Indian world akin. These two are destined to prove a bond of union between the inhabitants of the different provinces of India, which a common religion has failed to effect. This is a glorious result of British rule in India. Throughout the country all Indians are anxious to see each other, to interchange each other's thoughts, and to help each other. This is a most pleasing sign of the times. Of late there has been a most gratifying demonstration in this respect. The foremost representative of intellectual Bengal and a leading native merchant of this city, we mean Dr. Rajendralala Mitra and Babu Sham Churn Law, have gone on a visit to Bombay, and they have been welcomed with open arms by our countrymen there. They have taken up excellent quarters on the Malabar Hill overlooking the sea. All intellectual Bombay, we are informed, has gone to see them and to shake hands with them. Parsis, Maharathas, and other native gentlemen have given them a hearty welcome. The first intellectual body in Bombay, the Royal Asiatic Society, has honored our illustrous countrymen Dr. Mitra by electing him an Honorary Member. To the monthly meeting of the Society held on the 4th instant Dr. Mitra with his friend and companion was invited and presented the following address:

BABOO RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D.

SIR,—We, the members of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, have great pleasure in welcoming you to our city on the occasion of this your first visit to it. Though few of us have had the pleasure of a personal acquain tance with you, your name has been for a long time quite familiar to this Society, which has always held in high estimation your multifarious labours in the prosecution of those researches which form the main pursuit of our Society. The part you have taken both directly and indirectly, in keeping up that extremely useful series published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Bibliotheca Indica, your numerous and successful investigations into the archæology and history of this country—two instalments of which have now been given to the world in the shape of your volumes on Buddha Gaya and on the Antiquities of Orissa—the very elaborate catalogues of the Sanskrit MSS existing in your own Presidency which you have yourself prepared, and the catalogues of MSS in other provinces which have been edited by you or published under your guidance and superintendence, have long, in the opinion of our Society, justified the epithet of "indefatigable" applied to you by a high authority. In addition to these labours you have written, from time to time, for the Asiatic Society of Bengal numerous shorter essays on subjects connected with the antiquities of this country, which are fraught with interest alike to the scholar and the general reader. Such, in brief, are your claims to the high esteem and gratitude of our Society, and we are much pleased to have now the opportunity of expressing those feelings to you personally on the present occasion. In conclusion, Sir, we trust you will permit us to do ourselves the honour to enrol your name among the honorary members of our Society."

Mr. Kassinath T. Telang, who read the address delivered the following speech:

"You will have seen, gentlemen, from the address which I have just now read the various works which Dr. Rajendralal has during the course of upwards of a quarter of a century published in connection with the history and antiquities of this country. For upwards of a quarter of a century his name has been quite familiar to all who have had any connection with the pursuits in which he is so successful an enquirer—the pursuits of Oriental literature and antiquity. His performances in these departments of study have already familiarised his name all over the learned societies of Europe and America, and he has been elected an honorary member, and has received similiar honours from various societies throughout Europe and America. (Applause.) We have not had the opportunity of recognising his services hitherto, but I think you will all agree with me that a suitable opportunity has now been presented by his visit to our city.

which we should particularly avail ourselves of to elect him one of our honorary members. These books, which you now see on the table are some of those which he has given to the literary world. The greater portion of his works remains at present embodied in sundry and various volumes of the Journals of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and also in papers contributed by him for these so many years past. Some of those volumes which we have on this table will sufficiently show the extent of labour they have cost him. I hold in my hand one volume of the notices of manuscripts which he has published. I may say from the opportunities which I have myself had of examining these notes from time to time, that they are of the greatest importance to the study of Sanscrit literature. They are not merely lists of names of books, but contain considerable information about the contents of these books. Those who cannot go through the whole of these works are enabled to pursue them by means of the notes, which are useful guides of the contents of the work. You will, gentlemen agree with me that the address which I have just now read is one which the Society ought to adopt and that Dr. Rajendralal is a gentleman who by his performances as well as his abilities has a claim on our recognition and that recognition can take on other better form than that of electing him an honorary member of this Society. (Applause.)

Mr. Javerilal Umieshunker Yajaik, who seconded the motion, said :

I have great pleasure in seconding the proposition. In honouring Dr. Rajendralal this Society honours itself. Dr. Rajendralal has been to Bengal what the late Dr. Bhau Dajee was to Bombay and Western India—a diligent and indefatigable worker in the cause of antiquarian and scientific research. The address mentions a list of the various works he has written, and the papers he has contributed to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. There is one point which my friend, Mr. Kassinath, has alluded to, and with reference to which I wish to make one remark, that when the project was matured by the Government of India for the preparation and preservation of manuscripts of ancient Sanscrit literature, the Government of India selected Dr. Rajendralal for this duty in Bengal as they had selected Dr. Bhuler in the case of this Presidency. The method adopted by Dr. Rajendralal in noticing these manuscripts was somewhat different from that adopted by Dr. Buhler, and it evinces considerable research. He gave the first and last verses of each work. He gave the *fac similis* of most of the manuscripts, showing the characters in which they were after the indigenous method written. Gentlemen, the study of Sanscrit literature is fast declining, and old *pundits* are dying away without being replaced by a new race of *pundits*—at all events it is yet to be shown that we have a new race of *pundits* equal in literary powers to the old race that is fast dying away. Under this circumstance I think that by the visit of a gentleman like Dr. Rajendralal we establish a more intimate intercourse with the scholars of Bengal and Western India. As to the prospects of native scholarship, I will read to you a passage from Professor Max Muller. He says : "The intellectual life of India at the present moment is full of interesting problems. It is too much the fashion to look only at its darker sides, and to forget that such intellectual regeneration as we are witnessing in India are impossible without convulsions and failures. A new race of men is growing up in India, who have stepped as it were, over a thousand years, and have entered at once on the intellectual inheritance of Europe. They carry off prizes at English schools, take their degrees in English Universities, and are in every respect our equals. They have temptations which we have not, and now and then they succumb ; but we, too, have temptations of our own, and we do not always resist. One can hardly trust one's eyes in reading their writings, whether in English or Bengali, many of which would reflect credit on our own Quarterlies. With regard to what is of the greatest interest to us their scholarship, it is true that the old school of Sanscrit scholars is dying out, and much will die with it which we shall never, recover ; but a new and most promising school of Sanscrit students, educated by European Professors, is springing up and they will, nay, to judge from recent controversies they have already become more formidable rivals to our own scholars. The Essays of Dr. Bhau Daji, whom I regret to say, we have lately lost by death, on disputed points in Indian archæology and literature, are most valuable. The indefatigable Rajendralal Mitra is rendering most excellent service in the publications of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, and he discusses the theories of European Orientalists with all the ease and grace of an English reviewer. The Rajah of Besmah, Giriprasada-Sinha, has just finished his magnificent edition of the White Yajur-veda. The Sanscrit books published at Calcutta by Taranatha and others form a complete library, and Taranatha's new dictionary of the Sanscrit language will prove most useful and valuable. The editions of Sanscrit texts published at Bombay by Professor Bhandarkar, Shankur Pandurang Pundit and others need not fear comparison with the best works of European scholars." The admission of Dr. Rajendralal as an honorary member of the Society would be a link, a living link between the scholars of Eastern Bengal and of this Presidency. (Applause.) I therefore say that in doing honour to him, we do honour to our Society. (Applause.)

The Chairman of the meeting, Col. White, the Mint Master, in supporting the proposition, remarked :

In this morning's paper we are spoken of as in these days being "drenched with distinction." It is said that Afghan and Zulu celebrities are swarming all over English society ; therefore he thought one thing that a Society like this can do, is to see that the scholar and the student are not forgotten. We cannot confer upon Dr. Rajendralal a C.B., or a C.S.I., or a G.C.S.I., but they had great pleasure in electing him, which it was in their power to do, an honorary member of this Society. (Loud applause.)

The proposition was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously amidst hearty applause. The Chairman then formally informed Dr. Mitra that he was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Dr. Rajendralala, who was quite unprepared for this enthusiastic reception, made the following *impromptu* reply, which occupied about 20 minutes :

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra then said : Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I feel deeply thankful to you for the honour which you have done me. It is one which I had never calculated upon and never expected. When I started from home I expected to see many things here. I expected to see the first city in India ; I expected to see some of the finest buildings that have been erected in the course of the present century : I expected to see men deeply engaged in commercial and literary pursuits. I was well aware that in every sense of the word, Bombay was to be compared with another very large city in the world : it is the New York of India. I have been fully satisfied that in calling it the New York of India, I simply tell what is but the bare truth. I expected to see, likewise a great deal of sympathy from those who are of my religion. But I did not expect that they would all join so heartily with gentlemen of different nations and religions in according me the warm welcome which I have now received at your hands. There was a time, Sir, far before the commencement of true history, when there lived a family, a very prosperous and thriving family, which was after a time divided into different branches by some discord or other. One of the branches, finding home no longer comfortable, sallied forth to seek their fortune in the Far West. Some of the members of the family at home thought that the system of worship they followed was not the proper one, and objected to animal sacrifices and fermented beverages. Religion was the greatest cementer of mankind, as also the most potent element of discord. They quarrelled with those who did not agree with them, and one branch proceeded to the south-west and another to the south-east. Of these three branches, each of which formed a great nation, one is worthily represented by you, Mr. Chairman, and the other two by my Parsee and Hindu friends. (Applause.) By some curious irony of fate those who quarrelled with their cousins on account of differences of opinion regarding ritual observances and to forsake the family home were the first to come to this country to find shelter here from religious prosecution ; and they are the most thriving population of Bombay. The Hindus then held for the right hand of fellowship, and have kindly received them, and they live well and happily together. In course of time another nation, but under different circumstances, have come to this country ; and now the three branches of the old Aryan race have again united in this land. I have now before me the representatives of all the three nations : they do not meet here as enemies but as kind friends anxious to take each other by the right hand of fellowship. (Applause.) The best proof of that I have this day derived by the kind manner in which you have accorded your right hand to me. Our object here is the cultivation of literature to ransack the blotted pages of the past and find some clue to unravel the tangled skein of forgotten history. It is the duty of societies like this to try to explain the badly written and scarcely decipherable inscriptions and coins which puzzle an antiquarian for years and years. It is for you to explain what ancient coins mean and what ancient inscriptions mean. To the honour of the English nation the first society of this description which has for its object the cultivation of the ancient history of India was the Asiatic Society of Bengal established about a century ago. It has done an immense deal of good. No society of an equal standing can be compared with the amount of good that the Asiatic Society of Bengal has done in its way, and the pages of its numerous publications bear ample testimony of energy, activity and successful work. A few years after in the first decade of this century some earnest men founded a society in this city under the name of Literary Society. Subsequently it became a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, but whether as Literary Society or Asiatic Society it has done an immense deal of good as will be witnessed from the volumes of its journals. Among the roll of your great men who will be long remembered for their zeal, assiduity and high ability in explaining some of the records of the past were Elphinstone, Macintosh Haug, and Wilson, Fitly were they associated with many other distinguished scholars who have done great honour to the English name in this country as pioneers in the untrodden field of Indian literature. I hope that the Hindoos and Parsees of this town will follow in the wake of their illustrious and elder cousins and try to do likewise (Applause.) You have mentioned in kind terms the little services which I have been able to render to Indian literature and Indian antiquities. I am afraid, Sir, that your kindness and sympathy for me has induced you to estimate and value my services in a manner which I do not deem myself so worthy of. (No, no.) I shall not with false modesty say that I have not tried to do my best in my humble way to discharge the duty I owe to my countrymen. Recently a list was made out that showed that I have issued sixty-one volumes in the course of my literary life of about thirty years. (Applause.) But great many of these volumes are mere catalogues recording the names of ancient manuscripts forming an index to their contents. These are not the works for which I should deserve the high honour which you have done me by enrolling me amongst your honorary members. The list of your honorary members contains some of the most distinguished names in the annals of Oriental scholarship and I feel deeply and profoundly thankful for the honour you have done me by placing me in the same list along with such illustrious names. (Loud applause,)

This intellectual demonstration to do honor to the first intellectual man of Bengal cannot but be most gratifying to our countrymen through the length and breadth of the land. It shews how ill-founded is the opinion of those, who seem to think that there is jealousy between the natives of the different provinces of India. We hope these inter-presidential visits will become more frequent and the new bond of union strengthened.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL has passed into law. We observe that several amendments have been introduced into the Bill in accordance with the suggestions contained in the memorial of the British Indian Association. But *touting* for legal business is declared a criminal offence punishable by both fine and imprisonment.

GENERAL ROBERTS has issued the following Amnesty Proclamation :

Simlah, 14th November, 14h. 49m.—General Roberts issued the following proclamation on the 11th :—To all whom it may concern : on the 12th October the proclamation was issued, in which I offered a reward for the surrender of any person who had fought against the British troops, since the 3rd September, and had thereby become rebels against the Ameer Yakub Khan. I have now received information which tends to show that some at least of those who shared in the opposition, encountered by the British troops during their advance on Cabul, were led to do so by the belief that the Ameer was a prisoner in the British camp, and had called upon the soldiery and the people of Cabul to rise on his behalf. Such persons, although enemies to the British Government, were not rebels against their own sovereign, and the great British Government does not seek for vengeance against enemies who no longer resist. It may be that few only of those who took up arms were thus led away by the statement of evil-minded men, but rather than punish the innocent with the guilty. I am willing to believe that all were alike deceived. On behalf of the British Government, therefore, I proclaim a free and complete amnesty to all persons who have fought against the British troops since the 3rd September, provided that they now give up any arms they may have in their possession, and return to their homes. The offer of a reward for the surrender of such persons is now withdrawn, and they will not for the future be molested in any way on account of their opposition to the British advance. But it must be clearly understood that the benefits of this amnesty do not extend to any one, whether soldier or civilian, who was concerned, directly or indirectly, in the attack upon the Residency, or who may hereafter be found in possession of any property belonging to members of the embassy. To such persons no mercy will be shown. Further I hold out no promise of pardon to those who, well knowing the Ameer's position in the British camp, instigated the troops and people of Cabul to take up arms against the British troops. They have been guilty of wilful rebellion against the Ameer's authority, and they will be considered and treated as rebels wherever found.

This is as it should be. Indeed, this Proclamation should have been issued immediately after the triumphal entry into Kabul. The trial of men for rebellion against Amir Yakub Khan was a mockery.

STRANGE to say Sir John Strachey has introduced at Simla a Bill for the amendment of the License Tax Act, but we believe it will be passed in Calcutta. The following telegraphic report has been furnished to us by the Press Commissioner :

Simla, 14th November, 13h. 30m.—Sir John Strachey has introduced a bill for amending the existing License Acts, and extending taxation to the official and non-professional classes. While repeating the former denials by Sir Ashley Eden and himself that the present tax falls upon the poor, experience had shown that it descends too low, and affects large numbers whose taxation is neither expedient nor financially profitable. The Bill exempts all traders with incomes below Rs. 250. This is approved of by all the local Governments, and gives greater relief than most of them think necessary. The average rate of the tax on persons liable remains unaltered at one-and-half per cent. More than one million persons will be exempted with a loss of £240,000 of revenue. To make good this loss, and obtain a greater equality of taxation, a similar sum will be raised by extending taxation at the rate of one-and-half per cent. to the richest official and salaried classes. Military men with salaries less than Rs. 6,000 are exempted ; for others, the limit is Rs. 1,200. The Bill will not affect the revenues. It supersedes all Local Acts. Assessments under existing Acts being made for the calender year, it is necessary to pass the Bill before the 31st December, but no fresh tax will be actually levied until after April next.

On Sir John Strachey's introducing the bill to impose a tax on trades and professions, Mr. Batten observed that there was much force in the reasons which had justified the exemption of the professional and official classes from the taxation of 1878 ; but their force was weaker in the case of the more wealthy of those classes, and he was therefore glad that the bill now introduced would relieve the poorer commercial classes at the expense of the richer professional and salaried classes. But he still thought that the reasons referred to justified the higher minimum of Rs. 100 per mensem in the case of these classes. The lower paid officials were, owing to the fixty of their salaries, less able to protect themselves against high prices in the time of famine. Their standard of living was necessarily higher, and this was especially the case with European and Eurasian clerks with salaries below Rs. 100. Mr. Batten would apply the same minimum to the poorer professional persons who were much in the same position as the poorer officials. He proceeded to show that compliance with the demand made by the commercial classes for extension of the tax to officials would necessarily lead to the increase of the maximum taxes on traders ; for officials must be taxed by a percentage on their salaries ; and as there was no reason for the percentage being less for the highest paid officials, nor for their paying more than commercial men with equivalent incomes, it followed that the maximum taxes must be raised on the latter class. He supported the bill as it shifted to the richer classes professional and official, the burden hitherto laid on the poorer traders and artisans. Sir John Strachey in reply expressed himself in favor of fixing the higher minimum of Rs. 1,200 per annum for the professional as well as the salaried classes, and said that Mr. Batten's suggestion would be taken into consideration.

We reserve comments till we see the report of the debate and the Bill. One thing, however, strikes us at the first blush of the thing as irreconcilable. Minimum limit of assessable trade income Rs. 250, ditto. of official income generally Rs. 1200.

and ditto. ditto. of military officers Rs. 6000 per annum. Why this invidious distinction ?

THE LICENSE TAX operations for the second year have commenced in Calcutta. We hope the errors of the first year will not be repeated. We have already said that some of the rules issued by the Board of Revenue are not quite in accordance with the law. It is notorious that it is the lower class assessees, who suffer the most under the License Tax Act. Under the law the Chairman of the Commissioners is not bound to serve notices upon persons, liable to assessment of less than Rs. 12 per annum. They are required to pay into the Municipal Office the amount of their assessment without notice. The assessment list is stuck up in the Police sections, and these assessees are to inform themselves of their liability by looking at the list. The only reminder for them is the beat of *tom-tom*. Now, if there is any class of assessees, who ought to be served with special notice, it is these, for they are for the most part ignorant and cannot read. To them the right of appeal is practically denied, for they are at once served with a notice of demand, which carries a fee of one rupee and a fine of 8 ans. If a person for instance is assessed at Rs. 5, he must pay in addition one rupee as notice fee and a fine of 8 ans. why or wherefore we do not understand, for no special notice is served upon him, and the levy of a fine upon him is not equitable inasmuch as he has not refused to pay. We hope in these cases Mr. Souttar will see the propriety of causing notice of assessment to be served upon the lower class assessees, and of remitting the fee and fine.

WE ARE sorry we published last week a paragraph complaining of three cases of jobbery by the Assam Government, for which we learn on credible authority there is no foundation. The first case was the promotion of Mr. Hinde one place out of his turn. There was special reason for this step. When the head-quarters of the Naga Hills were opened at Kohima and a permanent sub-division established at Wokha in the Naga Hills, Sir Steuart Bayley moved Mr. Damant and Mr. Hinde to these places, and gave them special promotion in consideration of the danger and difficulty of their task, and as some compensation for carrying their lives in their hands. Mr. Damant sacrificed his life to duty. To Mr. Hinde's promptitude, vigour and gallantry is due the fact that Kohima was able to hold out when besieged by the Nagas till Col. Johnstone arrived. Sir Steuart Bayley's sagacity in putting him in that difficult position has been amply repaid. With regard to the second case, the forced retirement of Babu Joygopal Rukhit, we are informed that the Government of India had ordered the P. W. D. reductions in Assam to the extent of one-third, and that the least efficient should be told to retire. The Assam Government selected Col. Forbes, Mr. James, and Babu Joygopal for this purpose, and made no invidious distinction whatever. It is preposterous to suppose, as our informant seemed to think, that Babu Joygopal Rukhit was picked out for retirement because there was some bad blood between him and the late Mr. Damant. As for the rumoured supersession of Babu Bholanath Das, Executive Engineer, whose services as we stated last week are appreciated by the Assam Government the facts stand thus: The Government of India have ordered that no promotions are to be given on vacancies caused by the special retirements referred to and that in future promotion in the P. W. D. of the minor administrations is to be made from a general list by the Government of India and not by the Chief Commissioner. We give these facts in justice to Sir Steuart Bayley and to ourselves, as we had been misled by our informant.

THE FIRST meeting of the new Corporation of Calcutta was held on Monday last. Both the newly elected Commissioners and the Government Commissioners attended. The most important business of the day was the election of the Town Council. We think the Chairman was quite right in reducing the number from 50 to 30, and organizing the Council on the principle on which the Corporation is based, viz. two-thirds elected Commissioners and one-third nominated Commissioners. One gross defect in the old Council has been remedied in the new. In the former some wards had three representatives, while others had none, whereas in the latter care has been taken to secure the representation of each ward by at least one member. In order to stimulate good and regular attendance we agree with the *Statesman* a large quorum should be fixed for the meetings of the Town Council.

HIS MAJESTY the King of Italy has made to our worthy townsman Dr. Showrendra Mohun Tagore a most handsome and unique present in recognition of his distinguished services to the cause of Indian Music. It is a music table on which are reproduced the principal monuments of the city of Rome. We give below the forwarding letter :

Rome, 5th July, 1879.

The distinguished Poet Comm Pietro Beruabo Silarata had the honor to present to His Majesty the King of Italy a collection of Indian musical instruments and several valuable works in your name.

His Majesty has graciously accepted your grateful homage and the sentiments of sympathy you profess for His Dynasty of which you already gave proof to the late glorious and lamented King Victor Emeuanele.

His Majesty has therefore given me command to express to you His Royal thanks, and wishing that you should have a proof of His Sovereign esteem and good will he has destined for you as a *Souvenir* a mosaic table on which are reproduced the principal monuments of the city of Rome.

Accept, Sir, my sincere congratulations for this token of the Royal favor and believe the sentiments of my high esteem.

Minister of the Household of
H. M. THE KING.
VISONE.

The most Illustrious Comm
Sourendro Mohun Tagore,
Raja, Mus. Doc. Calcutta.

An Italian paper, the *Opinion*, gives the following account of this exquisite work of art :

This consists of a round mosaic table of exquisite richness, representing the principal monuments of Rome—the large Peazza of S. Peter, the Capitolium, the Colisseum, the Pantheon &c., entwined between graceful garlands of flowers.

The gracefulness and delicacy of this artistic work is really admirable, and it will be a proof to the Indians of His Majesty's munificence and of the skill of far-famed Roman workers in mosaic.

We have seen this table, and we must confess that if one were not told that it was mosaic work, he would mistake it for painting. We doubt whether there is any thing like it in India, the work is so nice, so artistic and so graceful and the coloring so natural and exquisite. We hope it will be exhibited at the next Art Exhibition in Calcutta.

WE HAVE received the following letter from a correspondent :

"While it is the steady endeavour of Government to bring together in every district its civil courts and revenue offices the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division has recommended the removal of the revenue offices and criminal courts of Hooghly from the proximity of the Civil Courts to the Chinsurah barracks, a part of which is at present unoccupied. We do not know the grounds on which the recommendation has been made, but it is against the wishes of the inhabitants and the pleaders of the district. The facility which at present exists for the deposit of money in the treasury for the purpose of preventing sales, will be removed by the proposed change, and it is apprehended that valuable properties will be sold by reason of the delay which will be caused in making deposits in the treasury and producing receipts of such deposits in the Civil Courts. Great inconvenience will be caused to the public in the purchase of court-fee and other stamps required for use in the Civil Courts, and suitors will have to pay heavy fees to pleaders whom they may have occasion to employ in a revenue or criminal case. The houses, which the principal landholders and pleaders and mooktears have built in the vicinity of the court-houses, will lose their value and the ancient city itself will lose its importance. The removal of the records might moreover give an opportunity to designing men for tampering with and abstracting valuable documents, while the expenses of the removal will be so heavy that a slight addition to it will pay for the construction of a new room, which may be added to the present building, which is admirably situated in the bend of the river. The contemplated change is also not desirable on sanitary considerations. Chinsurah is singularly unhealthy and it would not certainly be a gain to Government if the cost of a slight addition to the building be saved at the expense of the health of its officers and of the public.

WE give a prominent insertion to the following letter :

SIR,—I shall be highly obliged by your kindly inserting the following lines in an early issue of your much esteemed journal.

Luchmon Sing and others presented an application in the Settlement Court at Nya Doomka to obtain possession of a certain Mehal, but subsequently learning that such Court was not authorized to give redress in a case like this withdrew the application. The Settlement officer who entertained the application very unreasonably and against all rules of equity and justice, saddled the applicants with a cost of Rs. 380-5,

An appeal has been preferred to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal against that order on the 6th November 1879.

The grounds of appeal will shew clearly in what high handed way the officers have acted, I request that you will be pleased to give publicity to the following Memorandum of appeal,

Yours obediently,
A. SUFFERER,

11*th November* 1879.

We are sorry we cannot make room for the memorial, but we have no doubt that full justice will be done to the petitioner by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Imports.

Our markets have since the last report manifested greater firmness and experienced a better demand for several articles of Import and Export as well as in Frieghts and Joint-stock shares.

Piece-goods continued in fair request but without any improvement in prices.

Yarns both local and imported found eager buyers at higher rates which would enable almost all the local mills to pay a dividend, but the demand has been confined to lower counts 10s to 40s.

In metals nothing of importance has transpired during the period under review.

Quinine has become an important article for speculation, owing to very great demand of late, 300 to 400 phials find buyers every day.

Exports.

Tea. Large public sales were held and 27 000 cases found buyers at satisfactory rates.

Shellac market continued good, and a further rise in prices has taken place.

Jute continues very firm and prices advancing in consequence of supplies becoming inadequate to meet the demand of the trade.

Linseed market has become almost bare of stocks but parcels on arrival find buyers at extreme prices, which with the present high rates of freight will soon restrict operations.

Rice shipments have been almost at a stand-still and prices in consequence are drooping to the great rejoicing of the people.

Freights after a temporary lull have again started at higher rates.

Joint-stock shares continue in good demand and at the close of the week market shewed a tendency to rise, and there was considerable advance in the value of jute, cotton and coal shares.

Government Securities market less active and prices easier. The present aspect of our commercial affairs shows a decided improvement, and if it continues trade will ere long be restored to its proper place.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pain on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness, of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner).

Simla, November 8th.—General Macpherson and General Bright met on the 6th at Katta Sang. The Bala Hissar is being rapidly dismantled. The destruction of gunpowder is being commenced, sufficient being kept to meet all requirements. On the 8th General Baker, with a force surrounded Indiki a village in a Chardeh Valley. Between forty and fifty soldiers were made prisoners and information was received of the whereabouts of some sixty more. A quantity of arms was found there. A heavy fine of grains has been inflicted on the village. General Macpherson had reconnoitred to the entrance of the Lughman valley. He found supplies and forage abundant. From Kuram it is reported that the Chakmanies have submitted to our terms.

14th—General Roberts telegraphs from Kabul on the 12th November that General Macpherson reports that a company of the 67th Regiment, under Captain Poole while escorting a foraging party to Deeba at the junction of the Panjsher and Kabul Rivers, was attacked by 700 to 1,000 Sofis of Tagas. He went to the assistance of the company with 150 men of the 67th Foot, 80 of the 28th Native Infantry four Mountain guns and a Squadron of the 12 h Bengal Cavalry. The latter, arriving first, were dismounted and sent forwards. The guns came into action twice with good effect. Pursuit continued for six miles. Severe loss was inflicted on the enemy, who fled leaving their dead on the ground. Our casualties were three of the 67th Foot and one of the 28th Native Infantry killed. Captain Poole and four men of the 67th Foot, were wounded. All the wounded are doing well. General Macpherson was to be at Lat-i-bund on 12th to commence the construction of the road over Thal. The Kabul telegraph line completed eight miles beyond Butkhak was to be finished to General Macpherson's camp on the 12th. Snow fell at Kabul on the 11th.

15th.—In the Legislative Council 14th Sir John Strachey obtained leave to introduce a bill to regulate the levy of town duties and tolls in municipalities. Mr. Stokes introduced the glanders and farcy bill which was subsequently passed into law. Mr. Thompson obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the survey and demarkation of land in British Burmah. The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1872 amendment bill was passed into law. Mr. Batten was added to the Select Committee on the factories bill the Council adjourned *sine die.*

OFFICIAL PAPER.

THE DURGA PUJA HOLIDAYS.

The Government of Bengal has communicated to the Press all the papers relating to the revision of the Durga Puja Holidays. We give the following extracts from the minutes of the Hon'ble H. L. Dampier :

The interests of the mercantile community are so directly opposed to those of the Hindu community as represented in the minutes of the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal and Doorga Churn Law that there is no hope of devising any compromise which shall be acceptable to both. It only remains for the Government to decide between them. Among other arguments it is argued on the one side that the native community have derived so great advantages from the development of commerce with the West and its incidents, that it must be prepared to give up some of its old established usages, when they are found to be incompatible with the new state of things brought about by developing commercial relations and civilization. The recommendation of the majority of the Committee comes to this :—

I. That the four religious days only of the Durga Pooja shall be legal close holidays ; and that all money obligations and others falling due on any other day must be met on that day.

II. That the Banks shall be open on all other days save the four days of the Doorga Pooja above cited ; and that of Government offices the following on which the Banks and commercial business depend shall remain open and in full work,—the Public Debt Office, the Treasury, the Currency Office, the Money Order Office, and the Stamp Office.

III. That in the other Government offices the heads of departments shall have discretion to give leave to their subordinates for the whole or any part of the twelve days which are now holidays, provided the current work of their offices is carried on.

This amounts to a proposal that all public offices shall be kept open, and that all persons who are engaged in business must attend to business on all but the four close days.

Some special departments, such as the Post Office and Railways, are certainly carried on throughout the holidays, but they are very exceptional, and their services are essential to the convenience of the general public ; not of any one section of it. But if it be determined that, in the interests of the European mercantile community, it is necessary that all the public offices above named shall be kept open during certain days, and attention to business be forced on all those who are in any way connected with it, when I think that the Government should go further and recognize that the time has come for a general reduction of the time during which business is suspended in Calcutta. On the whole, if any change is to be made in the present practice, I should prefer its being in the shape of a summary curtailment of the number of holidays allowed at Doorga Pooja, from 12 to 9 or 8. There would be a difficulty from the occurrence of the Luckhee Pooja, a day or two after the reopening of the offices, out of which it is not easy to see the way.

We make the following extracts from the joint dissent of the native members, Babu Doorga Churn Law and the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal :

"The Committee of the Chamber in their letter to Government, dated the 27th November last, referred to above, admit that "they do not undervalue the convenience attending the entry and clearance of vessels during the holidays, and the partial importation and exportation of merchandise on passes obtained in anticipation of the holidays ;" but they add, "these operations are after all only a fraction of the general business of the port which is practically prevented from being carried on during that long interval : for while the Bank of Bengal and the other banking establishments are compulsorily closed, a general suspension of business, for a period longer than what takes place in any other port in the world, is inevitable, and the inconveniences resulting from such a system are of such grave concern to the commercial community, that their interests urgently call for a material amendment of the recognition which these holidays receive from Government."

The above we take to be the gist of the complaint of the Chamber. But from the enquiries we have been able to make and from the personal knowledge which one of us (Baboo Doorga Churn Law) possesses, we are in a position to state that the inconvenience complained of has been minimized under the arrangements introduced since 1874. With the exception of five days absolutely required for the observance of the religious ceremonies the Custom House is kept open during the vacation ; although the Banks are closed the exchange operations may be and are carried on, and as a matter of fact the Banks do take cheques from the purchasers of bills during the vacation. So remitting by telegram or otherwise need not be suspended. With regard to transactions in produce there is a cessation for four days of Pooja proper, but for the remaining few days of the holidays they go on as before, and little inconvience is felt on account of the vacation or the closing of the Banks inasmuch as cash payment is not generally required ; because, those who can command credit get it all the same, both when there are holidays and when there are no holidays. We do not deny that there is some inconvenience owing to the general suspension of business during the Durga Pooja vacation and that it would be an advantage to men of business and commerce if the Banks and public offices were kept open during the holidays. But there is an inconvenience which need not impede the course of commerce, except in those cases in which men work without sufficient capital. It arises in this way. Some become mature during the holidays, and as such bills must be paid previous to the holidays the merchant has to suffer loss of interest for his money by payment in anticipation. But this practice has always been followed from the establishment of British commerce in this city and if it is an inconvenience to a few it ought to be put up with for the sake of the many, that is to say in consideration of the general convenience not only to the Hindu community, whose greatest national festival takes place on this occasion but also all classes of the community who enjoy this general holidayand have come to regard it as a public privilege. On this point the remarks of our colleague Mr. Cochrane Manager of the Agra Bank are deserving of attention. Although he has signed the report of the majority on the ground that the Banks "are closely connected with and to a great extent dependent upon mercantile interests," still in his note on Mr. Yule's proposal he says—"So far as Banks are concerned any material change is much to be deprecated, because the present annual holiday is of the greatest consequence to European employes as affording them regularly time for rest and change of scene which otherwise in all probability they would be unable to avail of. The same remarks apply to the European and native employes in private establishments and to 99 per cent. of the European and native servants of Government in the public offices in this city for scarcely one per cent. can avail themselves of the privilege leave under the leave rules inasmuch as such leave is not granted when the absence of an assistant is attended with additional expense to Government.

"It is observable that the number of holidays in Bengal proper does not exceed those in the other provinces. In Bengal itself the number of Hindu holidays in 1860, including eight days for Durga Pooja vacation was 35 days, but in 1861 it was reduced to 32 days, and in 1862 to 27 days, including Christian holidays. At present the total number is 29 days, including 12 days of the Doorga Pooja vacation. We append hereto lists of the holidays observed in Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western provinces marked A, B. C. It will be observed that in Madras the number of holidays is 39 days, of which 13 are general holidays, and the rest granted to particular sects for particular festivals The largest vacation there is eight days from Christmas to New Year's Day, which is a general holiday In Bombay the number of holidays is no less than 74 days, divided, however, among different sects ; thus general holidays 4, holidays for Christians 11, for Hindus 11, for Mahomedans (Sunis) 13 for Shia Mahomedans 13, for Parsis 11, and for Kadims 11, days. In the North-Western Provinces the number of public holidays is 29 *plus* the days of solar and lunar eclipses which are not now allowed in Bengal. The longest vacation in the North-Western Provinces is the seven days during Christmas. It would be thus seen that, compared with the other provinces in Bengal proper the number of holidays is the lowest. It is true that in Madras and Bombay the general holidays are fewer, and that the other holidays are given only to the followers of particular sects. But this system has been tried in Calcutta and was abrogated on the earnest representation of the Chamber of Commerce as stated above.

"No Indian could be so ungrateful as to deny that the material prosperity of his country was mainly due to British commerce and enterprize, and that it was therefore his duty to cooperate with the British merchant in furtherance of that commerce. So far as the frequent closing of public offices in consequence of the observance of religious festivals and ceremonies interfered with the course of trade, the Hindus have already made a large sacrifice for the sake of its requirements. Formerly the Hindu holidays as already stated amounted to 35 days, they were reduced to 32 days in 1861 and now they do not exceed 22 days including the general holiday comprised in the Doorga Pooja vacation. On the other hand the British merchant and trader ought to remember that they have come to a foreign land and, that with all their resources they could not have carried on business and enriched themselves if they had not been aided with the local knowledge, labour, skill of the people of the country. The obligation is thus mutual and there ought to be therefore concessions on both sides. If the Hindus have submitted to the reduction of their holidays from 35 in 1860 to 22 at the present day, the British merchant and trader in our humble opinion ought to concede them the privilege of the present Doorga Pooja vacation which has become a national institution and which is enjoyed by all classes of the community in the capital to the great benefit of their health after the wear and tear of a whole year.

"The Chamber in their letter to Government remark "that they have no desire whatever to curtail the period absolutely required for the observance of the Doorga Pooja ceremonial ;" but they forget that the whole fortnight of the Pooja is held sacred, it is called *Devipaksha* ; and that it is devoted to divine worship. In most families the Pooja commences from the first day of the lunar fortnight of October ; the Pooja ceases on the tenth day and then the ceremony of annual embracing commences which goes on with visits from village to village, town to town, district to district, till the end of the fortnight. This the greatest national festival of the Hindu is thus an occasion for religious worship and family reunions, which are held in the highest esteem by the Hindu community ; at this time the Hindu employes also revisit their homes at a distance after protracted absence for which they have no other opportunity, many also avail themselves of the facilities of travel and visit distant provinces for recreation and health. It would we have no hesitation in saying cause the greatest dissatisfaction and hardship to the Hindu community were the vacation to be reduced as proposed by the majority of this Committee from twelve days to 4 days. From the way in which the anbject has been argued by the majority it is evident that the four days proposed to be conceded are offered by way of a compromise and we are free to confess that those four days, as also the other Hindu holidays if stopped, will be beneficial to commerce, and if the interests of commerce and trade were the only objects to be looked to the Government would be fully justified in totally stopping all holidays. But the Government we venture to submit, cannot divest itself of its high and sacred responsibility as the guardian of myriad millions of this country and it will doubtless consider whether the religious feelings health comfort convenience and good will of its subjects and servants should be sacrified for the sake of a slight inconvenience to a small but influential section of the community.

In 1872 we observe it was proposed to grant certain holidays on account of Mahomedan festivals by reducing the number of Hindu holidays. A committee consisting of Mr. D. J. Macneill, then Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and Mr. F. B. Peacock, then Registrar of the High Court, was appointed to consider this question, and they reported as follows :—

"If however, it be judged absolutely necessary to reduce the total list by more than the single day already mentioned, the only suggestion that you can make is that those days only which are absolutely necessary for the observance of religious ceremonies at the time of the Doorga Pooja should be allowed. We have ascertained that six days only, out of the twelve at present incorporated in the list, are indespensable for this purpose. This would allow a reduction of six days, and this, added to the one day above mentioned, would make up the seven required."

"But we feel, and we think, that Government will recognize, that there are great objections to such a curtailment of the Dusserah vacation. The object of allowing twelve consecutive days at that period of the year was, we believe, to enable as many as possible of the Hindus employed in Government offices to visit their homes during the observance of the Doorga Pooja festival, and we are certain that any arrangement tending to interfere with this indulgence would be felt as a severe hardship. On this ground, we are unable to recommend the adoption of this course, though we have felt it our duty to point out to Government its possibility."

The Government accordingly made no change whatever. The reasons which led the Government in times past to disallow the proposal for the reduction of the Doorga Pooja holidays, we humbly submit, are in full force at the present moment."

"The recommendations of the majority are—1stly, that four days should be observed as close holidays on account of Doorga Pooja ; 2ndly, that, if the fourth day of the Pooja fall on Friday, the offices should not re-open until the following Monday ; and, 3rdly, that, while money offices connected with the trading operations of the city should be closed on the four days mentioned above, the heads of the departments or offices may grant leave to their subordinates for the whole or any part of the twelve days, provided the current work of these offices is carried on.

The recommendations of the majority, we submit respectfully, are not quite consistent. If they think that the closing of the Custom House and other public offices for six days, when the fourth day of the Pooja will fall on Friday, will not cause inconvenience to the mercantile community, then six days holidays will not be objectionable. This conclusion is tantamount to the recommendation made by the Chamber in 1874, for one week's vacation for Doorga Pooja. If one week's vacation be granted, there remains Lukhee Pooja, for which two days used to be always allowed, when the Doorga Pooja vacation did not exceed eight days. Seven days for Doorga Pooja and two days for Luckhee Pooja, will make nine, and if a Sunday intervenes it will make ten days, and if employes in public offices be required to attend the short interval of two days intervening between the two poojas, it will cause them much inconvenience and hardship. Persons leaving at a distance will as a rule take casual leave for those two days, and business will not necessarily be much furthered by this arrangement. It was possibly in consideration of these circumstances, the Government had resolved to extend the original Doorga Pooja vacation of eight days to twelve days. As for the third recommendation that the heads of departments or offices should have the discretion to grant leave for the whole or part of the twelve days holidays, that system, as stated above, had been tried in 1861, but was abandoned on the representation of the Chamber of Commerce. We do not think it would lead to any advantage to revert to that system.

The proposal to keep open the money offices, or those offices with which the leading operations of the city have connection, would, we are of opinion, ultimately lead to the abolition of the present Doorga Pooja vacation. The Hindu employes in those offices would naturally complain that there should be one rule for them and another rule for their brethren in other public offices, and as it would not be desirable to foster heart-burning and discontent among any class of public servants, justice and policy would dictate that all should be placed on an equal footing. Besides, what is now enjoyed as a right is not only to be taken away from those who are connected with public offices in which commercial monetary business is transacted, but also from those who are not so connected, and the right is to be converted into a matter of grace dependent upon the good will of the heads of departments. This change is certainly not required in the interests of commerce or trade. The eventual result would necessarily be the abolition of the present Doorga Pooja vacation, a result which would be distasteful to all classes of public servants and could not but be deeply deplored.

It is of the utmost importance for the satisfactory working of the Government offices that the employes should be in perfect health and vigor, and to secure that object the Government has devised the schemes of furlough and privilege leave by which periodical rest from labour may be obtained. Those schemes, however, cannot be brought into play in connection with the lower grade officers. Their services cannot be dispensed with without seriously interfering with the progress of work in public offices, and for their sake an annual general holiday of 12 days is by no means improper or extravagant. The loss sustained during the vacation is fully made up by improved efficiency during the rest of the year. The argument is the same on which Sundays are allowed to the Hindus and the Mahomedans. Ostensibly it entails a loss of 52 days to commerce, but in reality it benefits the community much more largely than what would be gained by including them as working days. Under the name of Christmas vacation leave is allowed in almost every part of Europe, and such leave there does not seem materially to interfere with the progress of Commerce. It has been observed by some that the Christmas week is much more enjoyable season than the Dusserah. This is true enough for Christians, but to the

great bulk of the Hindu and Mahomedan officials the autumn is a much more pleasant season than the depth of mid-winter. The question, however, does not refer to season but to leave in *se*, whether it would be beneficial to the employes in public offices and to the officers themselves to an annual prolonged vacation, and put in this form medical opinion will we feel confident be in favor of the vacation."

Considering, then, that the arrangements made by Government in 1874, by which the Custom House is kept open during the Doorga Pooja vacation, except for five days, and the jetties work without intermission, the inconvenience to the trade of the city is not serious; that the number of holidays in Bengal is less than that in the other provinces; that a general vacation of seven or eight days during Christmas does not in any way affect or inconvenience commerce in Madras and the North-Western Provinces; that the present Doorga Pooja vacation is necessary for the observance of the religious and social ceremonies of the Hindus; that it is a general holiday for all classes of public servants for rest, recreation, and travelling; that it affords almost the only opportunity to the lower grades of officers to visit their mofussil homes once a year; that in a sanitary point of view a prolonged rest of 12 to 15 days in a year is of great importance, as it enables the officers of Government to discharge their duties much more satisfactorily than what they could do if no periodical rest was allowed; and that its curtailment would give rise to much hardship and dissatisfaction among the Hindu as well as other servants of Government, and also among the general public whose business engagements are regulated by the practice in the public offices. We are of opinion that no change in the present Doorga Pooja holidays is called for."

MONEY MARKET.

(*November* 15, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	93	1	*a*	93	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	„	99	0	*a*	99	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	„	95	8	*a*	96	0
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.					
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	„	101	2	*a*	101	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	„	101	2	*a*	101	4

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent for 15 years (1882)..	Rs.	101		*a*		

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	Rs.	107	0	*a*	107	8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	„	107	8	*a*	108	0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	„	108	0	*a*	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	„	108	8	*a*	109	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	„	110	0	*a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	„	110	8	*a*	111	8
6	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	„	102	0	*a*	102	4

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
Syud Shere Ali, Rajmahul	4	4	6
Mr. M. Ganesh Singh, Chittaldroog	13	4	0
Balmokund Danee Chotanagpore	3	5	0
Hon'ble Syud Ahmed Khan, C.S.I., Aligarh	5	4	0
John Dacosta Esq., London	20	0	0
Baboo Kylashchunder Sen, Dacca	8	11	0
„ Nasiram Ghosal, Pooree	13	4	0
„ Atoolchunder Ghose, Nurrail	13	4	0
„ Amoollachurn Mullick Julpigoree	6	10	0
„ Sreenath Roy, Lucknow	3	6	0
„ Gobindchunder Dutt, Sultanpur, via Diamond Harbour	10	0	0
„ Sharodaprosana Biswas, Dhubri	6	10	0
„ Bromomohun Mullick Secretary Hooghly Public Library	26	8	0
„ Soorjicoomar Sen, Burrisal	10	0	0
„ Rai Shamlal Mitter Gya	20	0	0
Baboo Sheonundunlal Roy, Parwayn	5	0	0
„ Kartickchunder Pattuck Goalundo	13	4	0
„ Hemchunder Dutt, Tallygunj	6	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 12, 1879.

GENERAL.—Baboo Sant Prosad, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Sarun.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to have charge of the Raneegunge Division of that district.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Bogra, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 7th ultimo, *vice* Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.

Mr. A. C. Maugles, who reported his return from furlough on the 21st instant is allowed subsidiary leave for one week from that date to enable him to join his appointment as Opium Agent of Behar.

Mr. J. F. Browne, District and Sessions Judge of Patna is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence on deputation of Mr. A. T. Maclean, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Beveridge, District and Sessions Judge of Rungpore is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Patna during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. F. Browne or until further orders.

Mr. J. R. Hallet Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Chittagong is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Rungpore during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. Beveridge, or until further orders.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Furreedpore is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad during the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. Bainbridge or until further orders.

Mr. B. De, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector was stationed at the head-quarters of the Patna district from the afternoon of the 8th ultimo to the afternoon of the 13th idem inclusive.

Mr. F. R. Cockerell, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the afternoon of the 6th ultimo.

Baboo Juggobundho Khan Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Dacca is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Mr. J. Beames Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division on leave is appointed to act, until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly.

Mr. R. Cornish is appointed to act until further orders in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors on being relieved of his present duties as officiating Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly.

The orders of the 14th ultimo transferring Baboo Rojoni Coomar Dutt Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Tipperah to Serajgunge are cancelled.

Baboo Gossain Das Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is transferred to Pubna and is posted to Serajgunge in that district.

Mr. G. M. Currie Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun is allowed leave for one month and 5 days under the rules in Chapter VII of Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. A. H. Haggard C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough on the 17th ultimo.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted the following officers extensions of furlough for the periods mentioned against their names:—

Mr. C. C. Quinn C.S., fifteen days.

„ F. H. B. Skrine, C.S., four months, on sick certificate.

Moulvie Wahedullah Officiating Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Nizamut land survey, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Regulations VII of 1822 and IX of 1825 in the district of Moorshedabad.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Bipin Chunder Roy, Additional Moonsif of Netrokona, in the district of Mymensing having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 20th September last, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders dated the 4th idem is cancelled.

Baboo Kopali Prosono Mookerjee M.A. and B.L., is appointed to officiate as a Moonsif of the district of Dinagepore and to be ordinarily stationed at Thakoorgong, *vice* Baboo Haro Nath Ghose on leave.

Baboo Jogendra Chunder Maulick B.L., Moonsif of Durbhunga in Tirhoot, is transferred to Bhanga in the district of Furreedpore.

Baboo Sri Gopal Chatterjee, Additional Moonsif of Sudharam and Begumgunge, is allowed one month's leave of absence under Section 4 Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the two months granted him in orders of the 31st July 1879.

Baboo Haro Nath Ghose Moonsif of Thakoorgunge, is allowed three month's leave of absence under Rule 1, Section 43 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th October 1879, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Sri Gopal Chatterjee, Additional Moonsif of Sudharam and Begumgunge is allowed 18 days' leave of absence under Section 4, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted him in orders of the 16th October 1879.

Advertisements.

Calcutta Water Works.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.

Tenders are hereby invited by the Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta for the supply of 3,123 tons more or less of Cast Iron Pipes with Sluice Valves for the extension of the Water Supply of the Town.

Specification and condition of contract can be obtained on application to the Engineer on payment of Rs. 10.

Tenders are to be addressed under cover superscribed "Tenders for Pipes" to the Chairman of the Corporation and will be received up to and including the date on which the third English Mail will arrive in January.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

Alteration of Trains.

On and from 15th Instant the Up Mixed Train will arrive at Siliguri at 12-4 A.M., instead of 11-17 P.M., and the Down Mixed Train will leave Siliguri at 2-50 A.M., instead of 3-10 A.M.

The Rungpur Branch Train running in connection with the Main Line Up and Down Mail Trains will leave Rungpur at 11-9 P.M., instead of 11-43 P.M.

By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office,
Saidpur, 12th November 1879.

WANTED an Overseer under the District Road Cess Committee Mymensingh on a Salary of Rs. 100 per mensem only. Those who have passed the Overseers's examination P. W. D. and acquired some practical knowledge of road and masonry work need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st December 1879.

Mymensingh,
Road Cess Office,
The 5th November 1879.

Chairman, Road Cess Committee.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

বেঙ্গল আইস ম্যানুফ্যাকচারিং কোং লিমিটেড

১৪ ই নবেম্বর তারিখের পর চিৎপুরের রাস্তার বরফের দোকান বন্ধ হইবেক। ১৫ নবেম্বর হইতে ১০ টাকার মূল্যের বরফ ক্রেতাদিগের শতকরা ১৷৷০ টাকার হিসাবে ধরাট দেওয়া যাইবেক। তাহা হইলে ক্রেতারা ১০ টাকার ৩২৫ পণ বরফ পাইবেক।

By order
H. I. WESTON,
Manager pro tem.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Alteration of Trains.

On and from 15th instant the mixed trains will run between Sara and Jalpaiguri only and the Rungpore Branch train running in connection with the Main Line, up and down mails will leave Rungpore 11-9 P.M. instead of 11-43 P.M.

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdts. Office.
Saidpore, 5th November 1879.

QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH with Answers, Re. 1-3.

PROVERBS with their Explanations, 11½ As.

M. N. Barma, Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.

Notice.

MADRAS FAIR COMMITTEE.

The Madras Fair will be held in the People's Park on the 31st of December 1879 and three following days. The Committee are prepared to allot sites for shows, booths &c. on application to the undersigned.

People's Park Madras, 1st October 1879.

V. KRISHNAMA CHARIAR,
R. J. BALDREY,
Honorary Secretaries.

TO LET AND FOR SALE.

The following large and commodious dwelling houses together with land pertaining thereto.

AT DUM DUM "*Fairy Hall*," AT NAIHATI, the house lately the property of Bipprodass Mitter with numerous and valuable fruit and other trees and tanks well stocked with fish.

Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India Ld. No. 1A, Hare Street, Calcutta.

"**Sylhet Mela**" will commence on January 19th and will last a fortnight.

H. L. JOHNSON,
Deputy Commissioner Sylhet.

WANTED.

A B. A. Head-Master for the Maharaja's School, Comillah, on Rs. 60 a month with prospects of increase —Apply to Babu Rajmohan Mitter, Dewan to H. H. The Maharajah of Tipperah or to—

ASHUTOSH CHATTERJEA,
Comillah, 29th October 1879. *Paishkar.*

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF

Steam Ploughs, Horse Ploughs &c., &c.,&c.

STEAM CULTIVATING TACKLE WITH STEVEN'S PATENT PLOUGH & CULTIVATOR.

FOUR FURROWS, WITH

1 Dozen Extra Ploughshares.	2 Dozen Extra Shares R. S. 3
2 Extra Tines for Cultivator.	1 " " " R. S. 4
1 Dozen Extra Shares S. 2.	1 " " " R. S. 4
1 " " " S. 3.	2 Extra Screws with Collars for raising the main wheel.

Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts Keys, and Pinions, 8 Extra Iron Culters for heavy land.

HOWARD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BREAST OR RIDGING PLOUGHS.

These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming ridges for turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. The breasts are fitted in a neat and simple manner: they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required width, and this independently of each other. By simply removing the breasts, which can be done instantly and attaching the hoes shewn in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as horse hoes .. .. Rs. 90

PLOUGHS FOR SMALL BULLOCKS OR PONIES.

Howard's Patent Iron Dwarf Plough, with one Wheel, Marked D' each .. .. Rs. 45

This Plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or bullock. It is adapted for light land for stirring loose soil and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is easy.

The average weight of the above Plough is 1¼ cwt.

Howard's Patent Turnerest Plough, with one Wheel each ... ... Rs. 82

The above Plough is the most useful made for very hard, rooty, stony ground, being very strong and reversible.

Howard's Expanding Horse Hoe, each... ... Rs. 70

10 *per cent. discount of the above prices for cash.*

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S

SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

Sold at No. 25, Prosono Coomar Tagore's St., Calcutta

Price Rs. 5 per phial

Re. 1 in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4oz, Rs. 6: 8oz, Rs. 11: 16oz, Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY, *Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April*, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

Drapers, Silk Mercers & Upholsterers.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

NORTHBROOK HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AT

Mussoorie, Allahabad & Darjeeling.

The largest showrooms, containing the most EXTENSIVE STOCK IN INDIA,

New goods of every description have JUST BEEN RECEIVED,

New Brocaded Silks and Satins
New Silk Velvets in all colors
New Silk Stockings in very choice
Patterns, Velvet Pile, Tapestry
And Brussels Carpets Repps
Damask cloths, Curtains Tapestry Repps
Cornice Fringes
Mirrors in chaste
Gilded Frames
etc. etc. etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Our Furnishing Department is replete with a very large and varied stock and we are prepared to undertake Furnishing of every description and to supply estimates for the same.

The Department is under the supervision of an experienced European and every care is taken to render satisfaction and meet the wishes of our constituents.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,
Northbrook House, Calcutta.

F. & C. OSLER.

12, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD MEDAL FOR GLASS,—PARIS EXHIBITION 1878.

Manufacturers of Crystal and colored Glass Chandeliers, Candelabra and Wall Lights, Crystal Fountains, Table Glass, &c.

Manufacturers and patentees of Kerosine and other Oil Lamps for use under the punkah in India.

Importers of Mirrors, Bronzes, Bohemian and other continental Glass-ware, porcelain services and porcelain ornaments.

CHANDELIERS.

F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the lighting of palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable terms.

Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.
Ditto in richly cut crystal Glass for Ditto from 3 to 60 lights.

Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 lights.

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24 candles.

Colored Chandeliers in great variety 3,4,6,8,12,18, and 24, lights in ruby, amber, green or blue.

WALL LIGHTS.

Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers

CANDELABRA.

In Crystal Glass 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, and 31 lights.
In ruby or green, 4 to 25 lights.

KEROSINE LAMPS.

Table Lamps in Crystal Glass fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners.

Hanging Lamps, handsome patterns, duplex burners Wall Lamps, new designs very elegant and attractive fitted with duplex burners.

MIRRORS.

Venetian and other Mirrors, selected from designs in the Paris Exhibition.

Drawing room decorative ornaments in great variety.

F. & C. OSLER.
Calcutta.

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COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes] to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD OR SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon . ... Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... .. .. Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¾ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case,
" " 1¾ " .. ... Rs. 14 "
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 "

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.
Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

11, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

PATENT ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Those only who have lost their natural teeth and have replaced them with the PATENT STONE ARTIFICIAL TEETH made by J. CORFIELD & Co., can appreciate and understand how marvellously art approaches nature, and how perfect our artificial teeth are, for all purposes for which natural teeth are designed.

Thousands of natives from all parts of India have come to us toothless and miserable, unable to masticate their food and enjoy their *pan* and have left us after a few days, marvelling at the change wrought in their personal appearance and in their increased physical comfort. Highest quality of material and workmanship guaranteed.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
Surgeon Dentists.
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

New Civil Procedure Code & other Acts.
☞ Apply early, DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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READ
THE "CALCUTTA MAGAZINE."
Single, or specimen copies, forwarded anywhere, free of postage, on receipt of its price Re. 1, which may be sent in postage stamps to the Manager, "Calcutta Magazine,"
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!
DARLINGTON'S Pain-Curer
Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.
Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect,
Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Rs. 2, Packing As. 8
DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.
General Jeet Jung Bahadoor, Rana, of Nepaul after ordering for one large bottle of Darlington's Pain-Curer, expressed his approbation and ordered for a dozen large bottles of the same.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.
Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have sigually failed, Re. 1 Packing As. 8.
DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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NOTICES OF THE BRITISH POETS.
BY MAJOR D. L. RICHARDSON,
600 PAGES, PRICE, Rs. 5, POSTAGE FREE CONSISTING OF
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DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**
No. 312, Chitpore Road; Bartalah, Calcutta,
TERMS EASY—Cash.
☞ *Price List with Calender* 1879, *free to the customers only. Postage* ½ *anna, price* 2 *annas.*
B. K. DATTA,
Homœopathic Practitioner.

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

From 15th September.—There will be a double Train Service daily. Trains will leave Terminal Stations as under:

		A. M.	A. M.			A. M.	A. M.
UP.	Bani-pore Dep.	5 15	11 40	DOWN.	Gya Dep.	5 0	11 15
	Gya Arr.	9 35	P. M. 4 0		Bankipore Arr.....	9 20	P. M. 3 3

During the pilgrimage Season Trains will leave Bankipore at 5-15 A. M., 6 40 A. M., 11-40 A. M., and 1-0 P. M., for Gya; and leave Gya at 5-0 A. M., 6-45 A. M., 11-15 A. M., and 1-10 P. M., for Bankipore Pilgrims booking through from Bankipore to Gya may break journey at Poonpoon for 24 hours to bathe.

Every comfort and convenience is guaranteed to Passengers, and Merchants are assured of prompt despatch of their Goods:

W. MOWBRAY JOHNSTON,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent.
Bankipore, 8th September, 1879.

THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY FAIR,
NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1880.
At the Villa "Seven Tanks" in aid of Calcutta Charities.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.
C. K. SEN & CO.
KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.
The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.
Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & Co.'s
CURE FOR HYDROCELE
If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.
Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.
The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eye-sight. It possesses a very sweet odour.
Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.
This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.
Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.
All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.
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